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21 March 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 403

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21 March 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 403

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PARTY AND STATE

BA YI LAUDS LIN BIAO, RAPS PRO-U.S. POLICY

OW011445 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio to China 1325 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Historic experience tells us that there is a root cause for every mistake. Today's bankrupt line of allying with the United States originated in the pro-U.S. policy pursued by the gang of four in the past. Eleven years have elapsed since former U.S. President Nixon visited our country and signed the notorious Shanghai Communiqué. At that time, the renegade clique of the gang of four ceased to oppose U.S. imperialism diplomatically and began to pursue a pro-U.S. capitulationist foreign policy. It should be pointed out that at that time most of the leading party and government members who dared to uphold their principles were brutally persecuted and suppressed. Only leading comrades and cadres of our army, unafraid of brutal force and violence, stepped forward to oppose the unprincipled pro-U.S. capitulationist line followed by the gang of four and its followers.

At that time, leading party and government Comrade Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo upheld principles at meetings held by the political bureau and the military commission and argued by citing numerous facts to prove that the pro-U.S. line would bring no good to us politically, economically or strategically and that making concessions to the Americans could only seriously undermine our national interests. They also emphasized that no concession should be made in any way on the Taiwan question. Comrade Huang Yongsheng once pointed out that giving in on the Taiwan question would amount to recognizing the U.S.'s two China's policy, tolerating the permanent control of Taiwan by the United States, and that in so doing he would be putting ourselves in a passive position strategically and damaging our national dignity internationally.

At that time our past leaders had also taken action to resist the treasonable pro-U.S. line pursued by the gang of four. For example, in the summer of 1972, when the gang of four officially announced U.S. chieftain Nixon's forthcoming visit to China, Lin Biao pointedly ordered Qiu Huizuo, then director of the General Logistics Department, to increase supplies of arms, ammunitions and aid in other fields to the people of Indochinese countries struggling against U.S. imperialism. In their speeches to commanders, fighters and the masses, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo of our army had time and again called for fighting shoulder to shoulder with the people of all countries in the struggle against the United States.

Undoubtedly, the bold and principled actions taken by our leading army members had momentarily frustrated the pro-U.S. scheme of the gang of four. The four evildoers boldly pushed the treasonable pro-U.S. line in foreign policy only after our army's leading persons were removed from power. Lin Biao was murdered and Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo were arrested in the "13 September incident" engineered by the gang of four. As a result, Nixon came to China in February 1972 and the so-called Shanghai Communique was signed.

Eleven years have elapsed, the gang of four has been overthrown and the counterrevolutionary renegades have been sanctioned by law. Yet the policy pursued by the gang of four of allying with the United States is still being worshipped as something divine today. Facts speak louder than words. It has become more and more clear that this odious policy does not work and that the persistent stand taken by past leaders against the pro-U.S. diplomatic line is absolutely correct.

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE IN REFORMS

HK010749 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Attaching Importance To Knowledge Is an Important Content of Reforms"]

[Text] Attaching importance to knowledge is the most important content of reforms at the present time.

In 1983, Engels pointed out that the proletariat as a ruling class "should not only administer the political machine but should also be in charge of the whole social production. In this connection, there is no need for any lip service, but rather the need for rich knowledge." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 22, p 487) In accordance with the decision made by the 12th National Party Congress, at present, the people of the country are going all out to work for socialist modernization. Therefore, they are in urgent need of modern knowledge, which includes the knowledge of natural and social sciences. Without knowledge, it is impossible to build up-to-date large buildings. Without knowledge, a leader can hardly make any correct decisions. We have undergone a great deal of such bitter experiences in this respect. Left-deviated ideology and ideas of small producers affect our party for a long time in the past and have generated an ideological trend of despising knowledge within our party. In turn, such left-deviated ideology and ideas of small producers have become more rampant due to our lack of scientific and cultural knowledge. These bitter experiences are now making more and more comrades aware of the importance of knowledge to the point that in order to give full play to the role of knowledge, popularize knowledge and raise it to higher level, reforms must be carried out in the system of economics, scientific research, education, cadres, personnel and wages.

Underestimating knowledge inevitably leads to looking down at knowledgeable people. Attaching importance to knowledge naturally leads to treasuring knowledgeable people. The well-known saying of Francis Bacon, an English materialist of the 17th century, is: "Knowledge is strength." This truth has been eloquently proved by the miraculous facts of how the Acheng Relays Factory has been revived from the brink of collapse as reported by this newspaper today. Realizing the importance of knowledge, party secretary Wang Shuben at the factory promoted intelligent people to all key posts. As a result, a dramatic change has taken place in the deadly state of production

in the factory. From here, we can find the political level in the new period and the revolutionary consciousness in the 1980's. With this consciousness, we will become promoters of progress in reforms. Contrary to this, in the Xian Asbestos Factory, where Tang Anhua is repressed, and in the Hunan Provincial Truck Repair Workshops, where Jiang Yongxu is discriminated [against], leaders there agree in words to the implementation of the 12th Party Congress spirit and the important role of intellectuals, but in deeds they are ruining talented people and striking intellectuals. What they are doing runs counter to the party's line and interests of the people, and has nothing in common with reform. Therefore, they must make a clean break with the past and make a fresh start. All party members and leading cadres must realize: Attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals accords with the progress of history. It is an inexorable trend in reform and is a new test for all revolutionaries.

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PARTY AND STATE

'BAN YUE TAN' URGES ACTION IN REFORM PROCESS

HK250400 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 3, 10 Feb 83 pp 3-5

[Commentator's article: "The Tide of Reform Is Irresistable"]

[Text] At present, we are faced with the new situation of comprehensively and systematically carrying out reform. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has boldly carried out an unprecedented reform in agricultural policy, system as well as management and administration, and scored an important victory. The profound change that has taken place in the rural situation, like a powerful "shock wave," is sweeping all departments of commerce, industry, science and technology, education and culture, spurring them on also to carry out a series of inevitable reforms. The situation is pressing for reform, the peasants are hoping for reform and the workers are asking for reform. The tide of reform is irresistible. However, quite a few comrades are slow in perceiving this tide. They do not fully understand the bearing that this matter has on the success and failure of the four modernizations and lack ample mental preparation, as well as a sense of urgency regarding reform. To carry out reform, we must, first of all, get rid of old conventions, restrictions and styles that do not correspond to the new situation. Everybody must heighten their understanding and become promoters of reform.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping in recent years all along has emphasized: to carry out the four modernizations, we must institute a series of reforms. Without reform, it is impossible to accomplish the four modernizations. Reform must run through the entire process of the four modernizations. Comrade Hu Yaobang recently said: The comrades of the Central Committee fully agree with this view of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This should become an extremely important guiding ideology in the four modernizations led by our party.

How can we understand this important guiding ideology? What is the reason for such emphasis on reform? This is because, for a long time in the past, we were subjected to the influence of "leftist" ideology and foreign models, and therefore many aspects and links of the superstructure and relations of production cannot quite fit in with the demands of the development of the economic base and productive forces, and the process of the four modernizations is affected. If society is to make progress and the economy is to be developed, the relations of production must correspond to the development of

productive forces and the superstructure must correspond to the economic base. Therefore, only by firmly grasping reform can we develop a new situation in socialist modernization. If reform is not firmly grasped, the goal of struggle affirmed by the 12th Party Congress will be in danger of falling through. Time is extremely valuable to us, and we must have a sense of urgency regarding reform.

From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 12th Party Congress, the general guiding ideology of our party has been that of bringing order out of chaos. Precisely because our guiding ideology is extremely explicit and without the slightest ambiguity, this has not only been firmly but also methodically carried out. As a result, we have been able to usher in such an excellent situation in less than 4 years. If we say that bringing order out of chaos has established the prerequisite condition for modernization, then the reform, or getting rid of the old and establishing the new will inevitably supply a reliable guarantee for seizing victories in modernization.

Naturally, the reform we are carrying out at present is basically different from the so-called "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" put forward during the "great cultural revolution." Because this so-called "continuing the revolution" was for carrying on "a big political revolution of one class overthrowing another class," this not only had no economic foundation but also no political foundation under socialist conditions, and only resulted in serious confusion, disruption and retrogression. However, our reform today is for the sake of getting rid of outmoded relations of production as well as certain links of the superstructure, doing away with the situation of "eating from the same big pot," fully arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the people, raising productive forces more quickly to a new level, creating more new wealth and making the state and the people prosperous more quickly. In this sense, the reform can also be described as a revolution, and moreover, it is a very profound revolution.

What is the general policy of this reform? The CPC Central Committee pointed out that the general policy of the reform is: proceed from reality, comprehensively and systematically carry out reform and firmly carry out reform in an orderly manner. Comprehensively and systematically carrying out reform means that all fronts, districts, departments and units have the responsibility of carrying out reform. They must get rid of outmoded conventions, restrictions and styles which hamper our advance, assiduously study new conditions, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and set up new rules and regulations. Firmly carrying out reform in an orderly manner means that the whole party must firmly carry out in an orderly manner the measures affirmed by the Central Committee. In short, we must take whether or not it will contribute to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, whether or not it will contribute to the flourishing development of the country and whether or not it will contribute to the prosperity and welfare of the people as criteria for judging the correctness of our various reforms. Our cadres at various levels and the broad masses of people must unify their understanding, establish a clear aim, work together with one heart and throw

themselves into various reforms in accordance with the reform policies and criteria affirmed by the Central Committee.

There is a set of very well-written spring festival couplets on the urgency of the reform: "For that which should be initiated and reformed, we must not let time slip away. Pledge with one heart and mind to make China prosperous." In the past, we transformed dark old China into a bright new China. Now, we must transform an economically and culturally backward China into an advanced China with material civilization as well as spiritual civilization so that our motherland will stand in the forefront of the economically and technically developed countries of the world.

Boldly making reform is the quality of a revolutionary. Communists have always been reformers who consider reforming the world as their duty. The situation is urgent and time will not wait. All comrades who hope that the motherland will become rich and strong should stand in the forefront of the reform. We must conscientiously carry out investigation and study, emancipate our minds, heighten our fighting spirit and boldly carry out reform. We must gladly assimilate all new ideas, creations and experiences which accord with the interests of the people and the demands of the time. We must courageously cast aside all old conventions, restrictions and styles which do not accord with the new historical tasks and revolutionary practice. Let us use practical actions to speed up the process of reform and score a victory in the reform!

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

'BEIJING RIBAO' ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK220451 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Is Ideological and Political Work Unnecessary in the New Period?"]

[Text] Ideological and political work has always occupied a very important position in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and construction cause. All the victories or failures of our party have a close connection with the good or bad results of this work.

Some time ago, we attained the historical task of setting things right through conducting a large amount of ideological and political work; today we must also arouse the devotion of the people to attain the grand objective of the 11th CPC Congress through conducting a large amount of ideological and political work, help the people to emancipate their minds, further attain the reforms in administrative structure, economy and other fields, and ensure that our modernization cause will achieve constant victories under the premise of upholding the character and orientation of socialism. The important report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the National Workers' Ideological and Political Work Conference indicated the firm determination of the CPC Central Committee to carry out reforms and realize the four modernizations. In addition to illuminating the direction for the reforms in the economic and other fields, this report also put forward new subjects and new tasks for the ideological and political work. It is one of the most important tasks for the present ideological and political work to mobilize and organize the whole party and working class to participate in, support and lead the reform. Provided the party's ideological and political work is done well, the line, principle and policies of the party can be successfully implemented; if the party's ideological and political work is weakened or done erroneously, the party's cause will suffer losses or even fail. Comrade Mao Zedong once made such a scientific thesis: "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks." "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work. This is particularly true at a time when the social and economic system is undergoing a fundamental change." However, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee turned the focus of work on to building socialist modernization, some people had doubts. These people held that emphasizing ideological and political work was an

outcome of "taking class struggle as the key link"; in China, the bourgeois class, as a class, has already been abolished, and the focus of work has already shifted on to building socialist modernization; if emphasizing ideological and political work is still insisted on, it would constitute continuing the mistake of "left" deviation. Some people have even confused the strengthening of ideological and political work with "putting politics in command" and the theory of the omnipotence of spirit advocated by the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. Some others considered that the building of modernization should be carried out in accordance with the economic laws, whereas ideological and political work is not indispensable. Although some other people have not verbally denied the importance of ideological and political work, in fact, they regarded economic and technical work as a "tough task" whereas ideological and political work as a "flexible task," "it is important in words, but less important in deeds and not important at all during busy times"; and so on and so forth. How should we resolve these problems? Is ideological and political work not necessary in the period of building socialist modernization? This is a major issue that concerns with the success or failure of building socialist modernization, and one which must be given a correct answer and be ideologically clarified.

First of all, it is necessary to make a clear distinction between the party's ideological and political work and the "leftist" mistakes, particularly the theory of the omnipotence of spirit and the so-called "putting politics in command" practiced by Lin Biao.

As we all know ideological and political work serves the line, principle and policies of the party. During the decade-long internal turmoil, due to the theory of the omnipotence of spirit advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their attempt to usurp the party and seize power, our socialist economy was seriously undermined and the party's ideological and political work impaired. In addition, we also committed the mistake of "left" deviation over a period of time that also caused a great loss to ideological and political work. We must never forget this historical lesson. At present, we still need to continuously accomplish the task of eliminating the influence of "leftist" mistakes in our actual work. However, it must be pointed out that the work of strengthening and improving the party's ideological and political work put forward at present is completely different from the situation of the past. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have criticized the fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," set things right, corrected the "leftist" mistakes in our guiding ideology, reestablished the ideological, political and organizational line of Marxism and restored the true nature of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. The 12th CPC Congress further and comprehensively summed up the experience since the downfall of the "gang of four" that enabled the line, principle and policies of the party to become more perfect. This has provided a correct premise and guarantee for ideological and political work. Under such circumstances, only by strengthening the party's ideological and political work is it possible to appropriately carry out the line, principle and policies of the 12th CPC Congress, attain the grand program of socialist modernization and bring benefit to the people. If we are not aware of this distinction, but regard the strengthening of ideological and political work as repeating "leftist" mistakes, or even

confusing it with the theory of the omnipotence of spirit advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we are bound to slacken or even undo the party's ideological and political work in the new period and it would be impossible to carry out the principle and policies of the 12th CPC Congress that will bring about a loss to the party's cause.

The view that socialist modernization should be run according to economic principles and does not need ideological and political work is also incorrect. To be sure, we must act according to objective law whether in our revolution or construction. But how can we act according to objective law? Is acting according to objective law contradictory to ideological and political work? Not only is ideological and political work not contradictory to mastering objective law, but it is also precisely the necessary condition to realize and apply objective law. Because in order to act according to objective law, we must first of all correctly understand objective law, and the Marxist world outlook and methodology is the powerful weapon for us to scientifically understand the world. Lenin said: "The reason why Marxist theory is universally applicable is its correctness. It is perfect and it provides people with a perfect world outlook that never compromises with the defending of any superstition, reactionary influence or oppression of the bourgeois class." In his article "On the Problem of Ideological and Political Work," Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out that the fundamental purpose and task of ideological and political work was to "raise the people's ability to understand and remold the world." Only when we have strengthened the party's ideological and political work and when the people have mastered the Marxist world outlook and methodology, can we understand the developing laws of society and nature in a better way, thereby conscientiously applying these laws to bring benefit to mankind. Those people who negate the party's ideological and political work and ignore the guiding role of Marxist theory and method, but call for "acting according to laws" are just people who merely shout. It is impossible for these people to act according to laws. Take for example managing the economy by economic means. It is indeed the demand of objective law that we manage the economy by economic means. However, how can we realize this objective demand? Some people think that managing the economy by economic means would mean to "manage" everything with money. But the results usually go contrary to wishes. Although money is spent, there are no results achieved in production because the people's minds are confused and the enterprise management is in a mess. Some enterprises may increase their production for the time being, but this cannot last for long. In fact, this is a misunderstanding about managing the economy by economic means. In order to arouse the initiative of the broad masses and promote production, it is vital to implement the various policies, conscientiously practice the economic responsibility system, break the old conventions of the "communal pot" and the "iron rice bowl" and earnestly implement the principle of distribution according to work. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, because managing the economy by economic means is an economic activity that must be carried out by the people. Whenever we think of economic activity, we must also take into consideration the people's activity and their ideological and political condition. Only by conducting effective ideological and political work can the people establish advanced ideology, communist labor attitude and collectivism and exert their wisdom and intelligence to the

greatest extent. This result cannot be achieved by merely relying on money. The unity of economy and politics is the basic viewpoint we must adhere to. If we deviate from this viewpoint and give up necessary ideological and political work, it will be impossible to effectively manage the economy by economic means. There are numerous facts that can prove this point.

Is the position and role of the party's ideological and political work still important in the period of building socialist modernization like that during the revolutionary war periods? Is it a "tough task" or a "flexible task"? This is a problem that must be resolved in the minds of a number of comrades.

In fact, we can get the correct answer if we carefully observe the practical situation we deal with everyday. We have often seen that if ideological and political work is weak and leading bodies slacken in a factory, the workers' ideological problems mount up, labor discipline slackens, enterprise management becomes chaotic disorder and production [is] bound to decrease; and once ideological and political work is strengthened, leading bodies reorganized and the cadres' and workers' ideological education enhanced, there are great changes in the aspect of the enterprise, the people exert themselves and production increases. Are there not numerous such examples! Take another example of rural areas of practicing agricultural production responsibility system. The agricultural production responsibility system is a creation of the peasants and an important achievement of implementing the line, principle and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some cadres have conscientiously studied the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, emancipated their minds, actively popularized and strengthened ideological and political work among the broad masses in the course of popularizing, so that the production responsibility system can systematically develop, production rapidly rise, the peasants' income increase, work carry on smoothly and the masses be satisfied. Conversely, some other cadres have not conscientiously studied the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, have fallen behind the development of the times, they are still influenced by "left" deviation and cannot correctly understand the nature and great significance of the responsibility system of agricultural production. They have not actively popularized this responsibility system but obstructed and opposed it, resulting in production and the peasants' income remaining at a backward level for a period of time. Some were compelled to practice the production responsibility system but gave up leadership, did not conduct the masses' ideological and political work that resulted in hindering and undermining production. Are there not many such lessons? At present, reforms are being carried out at various fronts. The cadres and masses are actively thinking and talking about the matter. There are also a number of ideological problems. It is therefore necessary to conduct meticulous ideological and political work, so that all our party members, workers and the entire working class can receive a vivid education on the superiority of socialism and the operation and management method of the socialist economy, get a clear understanding of the relations between carrying out reforms and realizing the bright future of communism, unify the people's understanding on the line, principle and policies of the CPC Central Committee, and guarantee the successful course of the reform. All this shows that ideological and political work is as important in building socialist

modernization as during the revolutionary periods. When ideological and political work is weakened, economic and production work is bound to fail. This is also a principle.

The development principle of socialist society determines that the party's ideological and political work still has a very important position and role in the building of socialist modernization.

First of all, the party's ideological and political work is the basic method to realize its leadership during the period of building socialist modernization.

It is essential to strengthen party leadership during the entire course of building socialist modernization. The party is not an authoritarian organization that issues orders to the masses. What do we rely on in our leadership? It is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and the line, principle and policies formulated under this guiding thought. We can realize party leadership only by relying on a forceful ideological and political work, educating the vast number of cadres and masses in communist ideology and turning the ideology, line, principle and policies of the party into the ideology of the vast number of cadres and masses and into their conscious action. If we give up the party's ideological and political work, the vast number of cadres and masses will not understand what socialism and communism are and will not know why the line, principle and policies of the party are formulated in this way and not the other; therefore, the masses will not genuinely and sincerely follow the party, and it will be impossible for the party to realize correct organizational leadership and accomplish the great task of building socialist modernization. Therefore, from this point of view, whether the party's ideological and political work is conducted is well or badly affects the strength or weakness, great or minor leading role of the party in the building of socialist modernization. Provided the party's ideological and political work is done properly, the party's leading role can be effectively realized in the building of socialist modernization.

Second, the party's ideological and political work is the important guarantee for the orientation of building socialist modernization.

The realization of the four modernizations in different social systems has different trends of development. We have already seen that the production and social life of some developed capitalist countries have been considerably modernized, but their means of production are still owned by individual capitalists and the purpose of their production is to increase profit for the capitalists. Therefore, no matter how modernized they are, they still cannot extricate themselves from the situation of a minority of people getting rich by foul means, while the majority of people is oppressed and exploited. The basis of China's socialist economic system is socialist public ownership of the means of production, and the purpose of our production is to satisfy the daily increasing needs of material and cultural life of the broad masses of people. Therefore, in the course of building the four modernizations, it is necessary to take socialist orientation and production purpose into account. In order to achieve this aim, the most important thing is to conduct forceful

ideological and political work. The party's ideological and political work is able to profoundly expose the essence of man exploiting man that exists in capitalist society, expound the superiority of the socialist system and educate the people to keep sober-minded in the complicated struggle, have a firm standpoint, eliminate the influence of old ideas and tendencies and firmly keep to the orientation of building socialist modernization. If we weaken or give up the party's ideological and political work and allow bourgeois and other traditional ideas to invade us, our building of socialist modernization is bound to encounter obstructions and suffer losses, our orientation may be deviated from and even go astray.

Third, the party's ideological and political work is an important motive force for the broad masses to exert their initiative and creativity in building socialist modernization.

The building of socialist modernization is a vital cause of the millions of masses and it is therefore necessary to give full play to the socialist initiative and creativeness of the vast number of cadres and masses. Lenin said: "The vigorous and creative socialism was founded by the masses of people themselves." Where does this vigorous initiative and creativity of the masses come from? It is the material benefit that is visible and obtainable, and at the same time it is the party's ideological and political work that enables the people to establish lofty communist ideals and morality and strict discipline. Without visible benefits, the masses would have no initiative to build socialism and communism. However, without lofty communist ideals, morality and discipline, and without a sense of collectivism and patriotic spirit, there would be no spiritual mainstay and the people's field of vision would be limited to a narrow circle and their initiative, creative enthusiasm and devoted spirit would not last long. Only when we provide the people with visible material benefits and at the same time uphold and strengthen ideological and political work, can we enable the broad masses to have their sights on both immediate and future interests, give fully play to their socialist initiative and creativeness, fear no hardships and sacrifice, and fight heroically to attain their lofty ideals.

Fourth, strengthening party's ideological and political work is necessary for class struggle in a certain scope that suits the period of building socialism.

As we all know, the landlords and bourgeoisie, as a class, have already been abolished in mainland China. Most of the contradictions existing in China's society do not have the nature of class struggle. Class struggle is no longer the principle contradiction. However, class struggle still exists in a certain range. Numerous facts have proved that at present, the struggle between the corrosion of capitalist ideology and anti-corrosion of socialist ideology is still considerably acute in a number of places. Only when we have defeated the corrosion of capitalist ideology, can we assure the successful progress of building socialist modernization. What do we rely on to defeat this corrosion? Those criminals who have seriously violated the law must be punished according to law, but they are only a handful of people. As to the majority, including those people who have committed serious mistakes, we must rely principally on the party's ideological and political work and educate

them to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, so that they can conscientiously resist and fight against the corrosion of capitalist ideology, and fundamentally eliminate the influence of capitalist ideology and all exploiting classes. If we weaken or give up the party's ideological and political work, the ideology of the bourgeois class and other exploiting classes will run rampant and the building of our socialist modernization is bound to be seriously undermined.

In a word, the party's ideological and political work is still the lifeblood of economic and all other work in the course of building socialist modernization. It is necessary to constantly improve and strengthen the work in this respect linked with the characteristics of the new period. The 12th CPC Congress issued a great call to the whole party and people to "create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization" and put forward the grand program and a series of principles and policies to build socialist modernization, that has opened bright prospects for the development of the party's ideological and political work. We must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, raise our thinking, unify our understanding, place ideological and political work in its due position and conduct it in a down-to-earth and effective manner and so as to guarantee the building of socialist modernization to progress at a higher speed.

CSO: 4005/623

PARTY AND STATE

'BAN YUE TAN' ON CITY ADMINISTRATION OVER COUNTIES

HK241616 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 3, 10 Feb 83 pp 12-14

[Article by Gu Tiefeng [7357 6993 7364]: "There Are Many Advantages To Be Derived From City Administration Over Counties"]

[Text] Recently, in his speech at a meeting, Premier Zhao Ziyang affirmed the significance of city administration over counties practiced in Liaoning Province. He held that the city leading the countryside is a law in the construction of modernizations.

What is city administration over counties? It means the merging of the city and prefectural organizations in some economically developed areas where there are medium-sized cities so that the cities can exercise leadership over the surrounding counties. Thus, the cities will not only lead industry and manage city affairs, but will also lead agriculture and manage rural affairs.

At present, 10 prefectures in Liaoning have adopted the system of city administration over counties, administering 33 counties. Another 2 prefectures have adopted the system of prefectural office administration over counties, administering 12 counties and 3 county-level cities. The system of city administration over counties has been gradually adopted in conformity with the objective demands of economic development and after making several improvements. Just after liberation, there were very few industries in the countryside, which mainly developed agriculture. Even in county towns, there were only some small workshops and mills, such as blacksmith's shops, coffin shops, oil-pressing mills and shops making and selling soy sauce and vinegar. At that time, the prefectural administrative offices were able to serve as agencies of the provincial authorities to take charge of agricultural affairs with concentrated efforts. Since the First 5-Year Plan period, the state has established more than 400 large- and medium-sized key enterprises in Liaoning, the total industrial output value of which accounts for 60 percent of that of the whole province. The establishment of these key enterprises has greatly promoted economic development in the cities and has brought about some changes in the rural economic structure. A number of county- and commune-run enterprises have also emerged, which serve the main industries in the cities. At the same time, the economic development in the large- and medium-sized cities has also required that some counties be put under the direct jurisdiction of these cities so that they can have their own bases of

vegetables and non-staple foodstuffs as well as bases of raw materials for light industry. Since agricultural, industrial and sideline production have developed in an all-round way in the countryside, the system of the prefectural administrative office which chiefly grasps agricultural production can no longer suit the developing situation. Some county and commune enterprises do not have enough energy resources and raw materials, and some agricultural units do not have enough chemical fertilizer and pesticide. These problems cannot be solved by the counties and communes themselves. They are also difficult to be solved by the prefectural administrative offices which do not have a sound economic strength. But when the counties are put under the jurisdiction of the large- and medium-sized cities, things will be greatly different. Many problems can be solved with the help of the financial and material resources of the cities. In this way, production and construction in both the cities and the countryside can be planned and arranged as a whole. The practice in Liaoning Province shows that there are many advantages to be derived from city administration over countries.

1. To strengthen the links between cities and countryside and establish economic zones with cities as the centers.

When cities and countryside are separately under the jurisdiction of city governments and prefectural administrative offices, they are easily separated. However, when the management system of city administration over counties is adopted, the links between cities and countryside can be strengthened and economic zones with cities as the centers can be gradually established. Since the two counties, Haicheng and Taian, were put under the jurisdiction of Anshan City, the economic activities in both the city and the countryside, from production to circulation, have been carried out under unified planning. Both the city and the counties have become a "community." In order to ensure that city residents have fresh meat to eat, Anshan City has established two slaughterhouses in Haicheng County. Thus, fresh meat, which no longer needs to be sent to cold storage, can be sent to the market directly after pigs are slaughtered. At the same time, industrial production in the communes and brigades of these counties has been developed by using the leftover bits and pieces of industrial materials of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works. In 1981, the total industrial output value of the communes and brigades of these counties reached 280 million yuan.

2. To give play to the superiority of the cities and help economic construction in the countryside.

Without actual economic strength, the prefectural administrative office can only pass on the directives of the higher authorities and play the role of supervisor and examiner in leading the countryside. However, when counties are under the jurisdiction of cities, they are able to rely on the economic strength of the large- and medium-sized cities so that the economic construction in rural areas can be promoted with more financial and material resources. With the funds provided by Shenyang City, Xinmin and Liaozhong Counties have built more than 200 drainage works and have thus basically solved the problem of drainage during the raining season. As a result, grain output has been doubled. By using various waste materials and leftover pieces

provided by the city, many commune and brigade enterprises have been established in the countryside near Yingkou City. By the end of 1981, there were already 3,535 such enterprises and factories, which created a total industrial output value of 360 million yuan and turned over a profit of 44.83 million yuan.

3. To build for the cities bases of commodity grain, vegetables, non-staple foodstuffs and industrial raw materials.

Since Liaoning's urban economy is more developed and there are more people in towns and cities, the cities have a greater demand for grains, vegetables, non-staple foodstuffs and industrial raw materials which come from agriculture. When large- and medium-sized cities administer counties, they can develop various commodity bases in the countryside under their administration in light of the local conditions so as to serve the cities better. For example, a cannery in Yingkou City has helped the communes and brigades in Yingkou County, Yingkou suburban areas and Gaixian County build 2,400 mu of peach production bases and 10,000 mu of tomato and pear production bases on some barren hills. The Yingkou City Foreign Trade Bureau has established export commodity bases in Gaixian County for the export of apples, pilose antlers and jellyfish. Over the past few years, the construction of silkworm breeding bases has been stepped up in the countryside near Dandong City, which has promoted this city's silk industry.

4. To promote commodity circulation and bring about prosperous urban and rural markets.

In the past, since both city and prefectural governments existed at the same time, and as a result of the separation of cities and the countryside, the contradiction was obvious between the selling of industrial products in the countryside and the purchase of agricultural and sideline products. Since the system of city administration over counties was adopted, this contradiction has been solved. Some intermediate links have been eliminated and the commodity circulation between cities and countryside has been sped up. For example, in the past, when steel, machinery and electrical products and construction materials were needed by Xinmin County, which was Shenyang's neighboring county but under the administration of Tieling Prefecture, they had to be first transported to Tieling and then to this county. Thus, as the goods were transported by a roundabout route, the circulation was slow, the expenses were high and the burdens on the customers were heavier. Since the county was put under the administration of Shenyang City, goods have been directly transported between the two places. This is convenient to both sides and can save money as well. Now the city and the countryside have become a unified socialist market.

5. To streamline organizations and raise work efficiency.

At present, there are comparatively more contradictions in Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectures where the system of prefecture administration over counties is being practiced. As a result of the coexistence of the prefectural, city and county organs, the city directly under the prefecture is full of overlapping

organizations and departments. In addition, each of them has its own sphere of influence and rights. Thus, such phenomena as duplication of work and shirking of responsibilities have often occurred. People called the overlapping organizations "three goats fighting with one another." This means that in the same city, there are three Tieling or Chaoyang organizations which overlap each other and affect work efficiency. If the system of city administration over counties is adopted, many problems can be better solved.

The experiences of Liaoning Province have drawn great attention of various localities throughout the country. In January this year, some comrades from 20 provinces and autonomous regions came to Liaoning to learn from its experiences. They held that the institution of city administration over counties is an important breakthrough in the structural reform.

Of course, the system of city administration over counties adopted by Liaoning still needs to be improved and perfected. For example, some cities have too many counties under administration while some other cities have fewer counties. Besides, since the tasks in the city are usually heavier than those in the countryside, the principal leading comrades may easily neglect rural work. Now, in accordance with the instructions of the leading comrades in the state council, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee is conscientiously summing up experiences, improving leadership methods and perfecting the system of city administration over counties.

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PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' REMEMBERS CPC VETERAN LUO YANGSHI

HK220657 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Yang Xianzhen [2799 3759 3791], Wu Xiuquan [0124 0208 2938], Sun Zuobin [1327 0155 6333] and Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088]: "Cherishing the Memory of Comrade Luo Yangshi"]

[Text] In our party, there are some old comrades who are not in high position and are not well-known, but who have a noble character and are highly esteemed by many comrades. Their careers which appear quite ordinary, are yet composed of many shining chapters. Luo Yangshi, secretary of the CPC Committee of the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts who passed away recently, was one of these comrades. Many old comrades felt deeply grieved when they heard of his death.

In the 1930's, there was a young underground party member in the ancient city of Lanzhou. Fearing neither hardship nor danger, he was busy day and night, courageously and resourcefully rushing about in city and countryside to convey the party's instructions, implement the party's decisions, expand party organizations and publicize the party's propositions. Many ardent young people who were anxious about the fate of the Chinese nation found him their good teacher, helpful friend and their guide, and many leading comrades who were entrusted with heavy tasks and were in danger found him a reliable assistant who could save their lives and make good arrangements for their daily life. This young party member was none other than Comrade Luo Yangshi.

In 1936, when Comrade Luo Yangshi was 16 and was studying in a middle school in Xian, he joined the "Pioneers for the Emancipation of the Chinese Nation" and the "National Salvation Society," Revolutionary organizations led by our party, and became leader of the student movement in the second middle school of Xian, which was one of the youth movement centers in Xian at that time. For this, he was persecuted by the reactionary authorities and was expelled from the school. Then he went to the countryside to conduct propaganda against the Japanese aggressors. When the "Xian incident" occurred, on the instructions of the party, he took part in the uprising by the Chengcheng security guards in response to this incident. In 1937, he joined the CPC in Lanzhou and took part in the establishment of the party's underground organizations in Gansu Province. He soon became one of the chief party leaders in that area. From the late 1930's to early 1940's, he successively held the

posts of director of the Propaganda Department of the Lanzhou CPC Committee and special member of the Gansu Provincial Working Committee. He led the youth and student movements, guided many young people to join the revolutionary ranks and sent them to Yanan and other revolutionary bases. He was praised by the people as a "vanguard of the student movement." Besides this, he worked actively among many organizations in Gansu Province, such as the Youth Anti-Japanese Detachment, the Moslem Education Promoting Society, the Anti-Japanese Detachment for Students Studying in Other Provinces, the Lanzhou Papers Distribution Society, the Colleagues Consumer Cooperative, the Women's Comfort Society and so forth, and kindled the flames of revolution inside and outside the ancient city of Lanzhou. During this period, he conscientiously implemented the decisions of the Gansu Provincial Working Committee and the Lanzhou City CPC Committee and actively coordinated with the office of the Eighth Route Army stationed in Lanzhou in its work. He launched the Soldiers' Movement among the KMT local armies, established secret party organizations in rural areas, organized peasants' armed uprisings in Jingyuan and Huixian counties and launched guerrilla wars. On many occasions, he saved our comrades who were in danger and helped to take care of their family members. He twice broke through the enemy's barriers and went to Yanan to report his work to the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Luo Yangshi was steady, sharp-witted, wise and courageous and repeatedly rendered meritorious services. Since he might be arrested at any time, he could not write down the instructions of the higher authorities and what he had learned, but had to memorize them by heart. Thus, a good memory was quite necessary. Comrade Luo Yangshi was a man of such ability. He never made a mistake although he had been many times entrusted with heavy tasks.

He not only devoted all his energy to the revolution but also encouraged his father, an old Chinese physician, his mother, a housewife, and many reliable friends to join the revolution. All of them were assigned such tasks as passing on information and receiving comrades. His mother took good care of the children of some revolutionary comrades so that they could keep their minds in the forefront of fighting without having troubles at home. One of our comrades had his child brought up by Luo's mother from the age of 1 to 12. During the period of the reactionary rule, Comrade Luo Yangshi's home became the safest place for our party's underground activities in Lanzhou. At that time, Comrade Zhang Jingzai, vice secretary of the Gansu Provincial Working Committee, disguised as Luo's brother with an alias Luo Yunpeng, lived in Luo's house for a long time undertaking secret work for the party. All comrades who ever stayed in Comrade Luo Yangshi's home were warmly treated and taken care of by him and his family members cherish deep memories of the revolutionary and kindred affection and feelings of Comrade Luo Yangshi and his family.

However, when such a good comrade, who was earnest, enthusiastic, active and of great ability, was transferred to Yanan, he was framed and persecuted by Kang Sheng. In 1943, Kang Sheng took the opportunity of the "rescue movement" to fabricate the so-called "Gansu Red Flag Party" case. As a result, a large number of comrades who came from Gansu were wronged, and Comrade Luo Yangshi, who was innocent, was locked up for 3 years.

In 1946, the party sent Comrade Luo Yangshi back to Lanzhou. At that time, the underground party organizations in Lanzhou had been seriously destroyed and were in state of paralysis. In accordance with the party's instructions, Comrade Luo Yangshi soon reestablished the Gaoyu Working Committee and the Lanzhou City CPC Committee and resumed the party's activities. Party organizations were established in many factories, mines, villages, towns, schools and organs, and the party's ranks were swiftly developed. Comrade Luo Yangshi was the secretary of our party's Gaoyu Working Committee for a period of time and was in charge of the work in the broad area including Lanzhou, Yaosha and Jingyuan. Under the party's instructions, he took part in the mobilization and organizational work in the "anti-starvation, anti-civil war and anti-persecution" activity, which shocked the ancient city of Lanzhou, and the mass movement to boycott the issuing of the "3 million silver dollar bonds" by the reactionary government. These activities played an important supporting role in the war of liberation.

On the even of Lanzhou's liberation, Comrade Luo Yangshi slipped out of the city to report to Comrade Peng Dehuai, commander of the PLA Northwest Field Army, about the detailed military and political situation of the enemy troops stationed in this city. In this way, he provided a reliable basis for Commander Peng to work out the plan for liberating and taking over Lanzhou. During the Lanzhou campaign, he overcame great difficulties and actively organized the broad masses of people to support the battle front. He thus made great contributions to the liberation of Lanzhou and northwest China.

Soon after the founding of the PRC, Comrade Luo Yangshi went to study in the Marxism-Leninism Institute. He systematically studied classical works of Marxism-Leninism and scored remarkable achievements. He completed his course ahead of schedule due to the needs of his work and then worked in the party school. He successively held the posts of chief of the theoretical education section and dean of studies in the central higher party school. During this period of study and work, he actively [words indistinct] consciousness and enhance party spirit." He worked diligently and steadily and constantly summed up experiences and improved teaching methods. He worked very hard and devoted all his energies to the party's cadre training cause.

When he was working very hard and was making fruitful efforts in the party school, Kang Sheng again poked his nose into this school's affairs to interfere in the party's cadre training work. Together with the leaders and comrades in the party school, Comrade Luo Yangshi, fearing no power or influence, firmly upheld the truth and resisted and struggled against Kang Sheng's sabotage. During the period of the "great leap forward," Comrade Luo Yangshi was transferred to a lower level and became secretary of the Dengfeng County CPC Committee in Henan Province. During this period, he often went deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study. He discovered and corrected many mistakes at that time, such as the "communist wind" and the "tendency of boasting and exaggeration." He also clearly expressed his views before some leaders. During the "anti-right deviation" movement, Kang Sheng slandered the principal leading comrades of the party school, saying that their teaching work was "against Chairman Mao and against Mao Zedong thought" and that they were implementing a "revisionist" policy in

running the school. Comrade Luo Yangshi again openly aired his different views several times to hit back at Kang Sheng's slanders. In 1962, after the conclusion of the enlarged central work conference, he drafted the "Work Summary for the Teaching Work in the Party School Since 1959" and other documents in line with the spirit of the conference. In these documents, he sharply refuted the fallacies of Kang Sheng and his followers, which had distorted Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, opposed the principle of combining theory with practice and denied the achievements of the party school. He also signed and issued bulletins which criticized Kang Sheng by name. All this made Kang Sheng very angry and nursed deep hatred in him. In 1964, Kang Sheng made use of the opportunity of criticizing the "Theory of Combining Two Into One" to frame and attack the principal leading comrades in the party school. Comrade Luo Yangshi was also on the list of the "10 core members of the anti-party clique" in the party school and was one of the main targets of criticism. In 1965, he was forced to leave this educational post which he loved so much and was demoted to deputy director of the Plastics Bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Comrade Luo Yangshi was not defeated by the adversity. He did not complain, lose confidence, or give any consideration to his personal gains and losses. Instead, he joyfully accepted the new tasks the party assigned to him. As soon as he took up the new post, he began to study hard the new professional knowledge and sciences and made great efforts to make himself an expert in what he did not know before. He was determined to make new contributions to the development of China's new plastics industry. Unfortunately, before he could fulfill his wish, the 10 years of turmoil and storm began. It was Kang Sheng again, who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and stretched out his devil's claws against Comrade Luo Yangshi. The latter was criticized, struggled against, tried and beaten repeatedly in Beijing and Lanzhou alternately under all kinds of false charges. He was regarded as an "important criminal" and was imprisoned for a long time. Thus, he was seriously injured physically and affected mentally.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Luo Yangshi felt very happy and greatly inspired. Regardless of all previous personal misfortunes and old scores, he joined the new long march with a new attitude. After he was appointed secretary of the CPC Committee of the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts, he devoted all his efforts to bringing order out of chaos and establishing a normal order for the teaching and administrative work. Every time when we saw him, he always talked about his work enthusiastically without mentioning his past sufferings. He was full of confidence in the party's cause in the new historical period. Very soon, he enjoyed the support, love and esteem of the broad masses of teachers, students and staff members in this school, especially the middle-aged and old intellectuals. Unfortunately, sad news came just when we were expecting him to make more contributions in his new post. He became ill, and died at noon on the National Day last year, at the age of 62.

No words can fully express our sorrow at Comrade Luo Yangshi's death, or how deeply we cherish his memory. However, we, a few old comrades who do not often have a chance to meet together, wish to express our grief and sad

memories through this article and tell all comrades, either familiar or unfamiliar with Comrade Luo Yangshi, something about his deeds. During war periods, Comrade Luo Yangshi feared neither hardships nor sacrifices and unreservedly devoted all his energy and wisdom to the people's liberation cause. After the founding of the PRC, he worked diligently and conscientiously, and firmly and realistically upheld the truth. He thus displayed the noble character of a communist. Although he was attacked and persecuted by Kang Sheng and the like many times in his career and suffered a lot, he was always open and above board and stuck to principle. His love for the party was never weakened and his confidence in the communist cause never shaken. Both the people of the younger generation and we, the veteran comrades, must learn from and carry forward this moral character.

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PARTY AND STATE

CHONGQING PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES REFORMS

HK260403 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The 4th Chongqing City CPC Committee held its 11th enlarged plenary session from 22 to 25 February. The meeting studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on questions of the four modernizations drive and reforms, acted according to the Central Committee's general guiding principle for reform and the approval of the Central Committee and State Council for the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and government to organize a pilot project in Chongqing for comprehensive reform of the economic setup, and conveyed and implemented the spirit of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress. The meeting mobilized the city's party members, cadres and masses to stand in the front ranks of reform and create a new situation in the city's modernization drive.

The formal approval of the Central Committee and State Council for the organization of a pilot project in Chongqing City for comprehensive reform of the economic setup is an important policy decision of the Central Committee and State Council. In order to resolutely implement this important policy decision, Chongqing City CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Qian delivered a report entitled: Get a Good Grasp of Comprehensive Reform of the Economic Setup, and Create a New Situation in All Fields of Work in Chongqing. Comrade Wang Qian said in his report: The approval of the Central Committee and State Council for organizing a pilot project in Chongqing City for comprehensive reform of the economic setup shows the great concern of the Central Committee and State Council for Chongqing and is a big affair for the people of the city. It is extremely important for creating a new situation in work in Chongqing work and bringing into full play the role of key cities. We must grasp reform--the cardinal link--and stimulate all work in the city.

The plenary session adopted on 25 February a resolution on convening the Fifth Chongqing City Party Congress in June 1983.

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PARTY AND STATE

DUAN JUNYI VISITS OLD COMRADES' FAMILY MEMBERS

HK251548 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] On the eve of the spring festival, leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee, including Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Chen Xitong and Jin Jian, cordially visited the family members of some old comrades and extended spring festival greetings to them. Those who were visited included (Gan Ying), wife of former Municipal CPC Committee Second Secretary Comrade Liu Ren; (Ding Yilan), wife of former Municipal CPC Committee Secretary Comrade Deng Tuo; (Li Li), wife of former Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee member Comrade (Li Qi); (Tao Huimin), wife of former Vice Mayor Comrade (Yue Songsheng); and (Cui Xiuqin), wife of old model worker Comrade (Shi Tuanxiang).

After arriving at their homes, leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee asked in detail about the situation of their work and their children's work and the situation of the livelihood of their families. They also wished them a happy spring festival and good health.

Entrusted by leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal Government, Comrade Jin Jian visited the family members of former Vice Mayor Comrade Wu Han and the family members of former Municipal CPC Committee Secretary Comrade (Chen Kehan).

CSO: 4005/623

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN: LI XINGWANG ON SPRING FESTIVAL PROPAGANDA

HK030549 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Summary] "Yesterday afternoon, when he was hearing the report by Kunming city authorities on encouraging four things and opposing four things, Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said that around the period of the spring festival, the CPC organizations at all levels should carry out activities of propaganda and education about the four things we encourage and the four things we oppose among the people of all nationalities, centering on transforming social traditions. Thus, we will enable the people throughout our province to spend the spring festival in a civilized, healthy, thrifty and joyful manner and further promote the deepening of the development of the construction of the spiritual civilization."

Comrade Li Xingwang recalled the achievements we have scored in transforming the old traditions since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, he pointed out that in order to build up socialist spiritual civilization we must continue to eliminate the old conventions and traditions which are very harmful to us. In order to satisfactorily carry out the propaganda and education, he put forward the following requirements:

1. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously grasp this work in order to score good achievements. Under their unified leadership they should give play to the role of mass bodies.
2. We should satisfactorily grasp the key task of ideological education. We should educate or legally punish according to their cases those who engage in mercenary marriage, luxurious weddings, feudal and superstitious activities and gambling.
3. At present, we should pay special attention to safeguarding freedom of marriage, encouraging new style of wedding and practising family planning in encouraging the four things and opposing the four things. Leading cadres, CPC and CYL members and cadres must take the lead. Commercial departments should correctly handle the contradictions between increasing income and encouraging the new general mood of society. "The party discipline inspection and judicial departments should have the courage to criticise and fight against any practices they have discovered of mercenary marriage and the kidnapping of women or of children to be future daughters-in-law."

4. We should arrange many recreation activities in a widespread manner for the people.

5. We should study and find some effective measures to regularize the education in the transformation of traditions and include the encouraging of the four good things and the opposing of four bad things in our normal customs and in the pledge of our staff, [words indistinct] and other pledges in order to grasp this work steadfastly for a long time to come.

5. "All localities should organize teams to remove out-of-date slogans and posters during the spring festival."

(Wang Dian) and (Yan Zhen), respectively director and deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee also attended the meeting and listened to the reports.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YIN FATANG ATTENDS TWO SUPPORTS DRIVE RALLY

HK091426 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 8 February, the Xizang Regional Comfort General Group and the Lhasa City Comfort Subgroup held a rally in the laboring people's cultural palace to mark the 40th anniversary of the two supports drive. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Doujie Caidan presided over the rally.

On the behalf of the regional people's government, the regional comfort general group and the people of all nationalities and circles throughout the region, regional people's government Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai spoke at the rally. He said: "Since the liberation of Xizang, over the past 30 years, Xizang has maintained and fostered this excellent tradition and the relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people have been good. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the relations between the army and the people in our region have further developed. The PLA units stationed in Xizang have carried forward the glorious tradition and supported the localities' construction. They have helped local governments and the masses of all nationalities develop production, to bring about a prosperous economy and to become wealthy. They have made new contributions toward building a united, wealthy and civilized Xizang."

Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai demanded: "Governments at all levels must include in their agenda the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen and solve in a down-to-earth manner some problems which affect army-people and army-government unity."

In his speech, (Jiang Hongquan), Xizang military district deputy commander, said: "CPC committees and people's governments at all levels and people of all nationalities in Xizang have fostered the glorious tradition which was carried out when we first came to Xizang. In military and political training, patrols, national defense construction and production, they have shown cordial concern for and vigorously supported the PLA units stationed in Xizang, thus promoting the modernization and regularization of the PLA units. We must foster the glorious tradition of the Yanan two supports drive so that the traditional flower of the two supports drive will bloom even more beautifully."

In his speech, Lhasa City Mayor Dianba Gyaincain said: "Without a people's army, people will have nothing. The PLA units stationed in Xizang have made great contributions toward the great cause of defending and building the frontier. At all times and in all circumstances, they have always seriously implemented the party's principles and policies, abide by the army's discipline, shown concern for people's sufferings and worked for the interests of the people. They have enjoyed the faithful support and the love and esteem of people of all nationalities in Lhasa City. In the coming year, people of all nationalities in Lhasa City must continue to foster the excellent tradition of the two supports drive, sum up experiences and do well in the two supports drive so as to make the relationship between the army and the people become one of perfect harmony."

Attending the rally were responsible persons of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government, the Xizang Military District and the regional CPPCC committee, including Yin Fatang, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, (Tao Xie), Jiangcun Luobu, Niu Ruizhou, Zhang Zengwen, Hou Jie, Yang Zongxin, Pudoje, Puquin, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Sengqen Losang Gyancan, Sun Yushan, Wang Juquan, (Ma Dejie), (Wu Jian), (Zhao Pingshan), (Wang Yongde), Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng and Jinzhouang Jianzan Pingcuo; responsible persons of the Lhasa City CPC Committee and the city people's government, including (Zhang Dingji) and (Renxin Weise); and responsible comrades of the regional higher people's court, the regional federation of trade unions, the regional CYL committee and the regional women's federation.

Films were shown after the rally.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SU YIRAN, BAI RUBING AT FESTIVAL PARTY

SK111101 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] According to our reporters, on the morning of 10 February, the provincial CPC committee and the Jinan PLA units' party committee sponsored a joint tea party on the occasion of the spring festival at the Gongjiao Hotel in Jinan City with the participation of veteran cadres on convalescence leave. More than 1,200 veteran cadres happily got together to mark the festive event.

Attending the tea party were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan and (Li Fangan); and responsible comrades of the Jinan PLA units' party committee, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Fang Zheng, Li Suiying, Pan Qiqi, (Zhang Zhi) and Xu Hongyun. Bai Rubing and Kong Shiquan, members of the CPCC advisory commission, were also on hand.

Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the tea party. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, addressed the party.

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, first extended festive greetings and cordial regards to veteran comrades. He stated: Over the past year, the political situation of our party has become more and more stable; our economic construction has made steady progress; various reforms have been carried out one after the other; and the program of building the socialist spiritual civilization has scored marked achievements. All of this is inseparable from the active efforts exerted by the veteran comrades attending the party and from the work they have performed. In particular, a large number of veteran comrades, by taking into consideration the fundamental interests of the party and the people and the need of the revolutionary cause, have enthusiastically responded to the call issued by the party in regard to conducting structure reforms. They not only have actively removed themselves from their forefront posts, but also have enthusiastically fulfilled their own duties--having promoted young comrades who are full of morality and ability into leading posts, which has resulted in great contributions to replacing the old with the new among leading bodies and to achieving cooperation among them. Such model acts performed by veteran comrades deserve to be praised by the party organizations and by the vast number of cadres and the people. He stated: In

accordance with the plan of the CPC Central Committee, doing a good job in conducting reforms in various fields is the major issue deciding whether we succeed in our cause. It is hoped that our veteran comrades will do a good job in advisory work for the current reform program and offer as many proposals as possible. We hope they will be more careful about their health so that they live a little longer, happily spend their late years and utilize their remaining strength to make new contributions to achieving our great cause of communism.

In his speech, Comrade Rao Shoukun stated: Over the past year, the Jinan PLA units have scored fairly good achievements in various fields. As for vigorous assistance given by the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government, the people throughout the province and by the veteran comrades attending the party today in regard to the build-up of the armed forces, he, on behalf of the broad masses of commanders and fighters, wholeheartedly extended appreciation to them. He hoped that the broad masses of veteran cadres would actively participate in the revolutionary work for the new period and in healthy social activities so long as their physical conditions permit and earnestly do a good job in passing on experience, giving a helping hand and setting examples for young successors. They should treasure their revolutionary honor and continuously make efforts to add more chapters to their glorious history.

At the tea party full of a jubilant, festive atmosphere, the veteran cadres of the party, government and army organs were in high spirits, cordially exchanged conversations and encouraged each other. They pledged to carry forward the glorious tradition and continuously make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEILONGJIANG: SPRING FESTIVAL MESSAGE BY GOVERNOR CHEN LEI

SK131306 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Spring festival message by Governor Chen Lei--recorded, no date given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the 1983 spring festival will arrive soon. Let me extend festive greetings and cordial regards to all workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, family members of servicemen and martyrs, personages on all walks of life, and returned overseas Chinese on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government. In the past year, as in the whole country, the political and economic situation in our province was better than what he had expected. Under the correct guidance and concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and through the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities in the province, our province has scored pronounced achievements in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. New progress has been made in all spheres of work. Industrial production has steadily developed in the course of readjustment. The province's total industrial production value increased by 7.1 percent in the past year as compared with the previous year, surpassing the annual fighting goal of ensuring a 4 percent increase and striving for a 5 percent increase. Over the past year, since the shifting of emphasis from only stressing output value and output to stressing quality, the quality of products has generally improved. The quality of products produced by the province's industrial enterprises whose products are included in the state budget has been guaranteed. The increase in income from marketing products has been greater than the increase in production value and the increase in profits has been greater than the increase in income from marketing products.

In agriculture, despite serious natural disasters which resulted in a decrease in the total grain output, we still have reaped a good harvest in cash crops and in the diversified economy. The total agricultural output value has still kept close to the level of the previous year. The average per capita income of the peasants was still slightly greater than that of the previous year. The rural situation as a whole has been stable and prosperous.

The supply of industrial products and consumer goods for daily use has greatly increased and the prices of products has been basically stabilized. New progress has been made in foreign economic and trade work. All economic departments, enterprises and establishments have attached importance to making

careful calculations and strict budgeting since the shifting of emphasis from mainly stressing production speed to that of economic benefit. Thus achieving the goal of basically keeping the revenues and expenditures in balance. New achievements have been made in science and technology, culture, sports, press and broadcasting undertakings. On the basis of developing production, the material and cultural life of the urban and rural people has greatly improved.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEILONGJIANG: YANG YICHEN SPRING FESTIVAL VISIT

SK130814 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Excerpts] On 13 February, the eve of the spring festival, Harbin was a vast expanse of whiteness with a myriad of twinkling lights. Amid the noise of firecrackers, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee visited those staff, workers, public security cadres and policemen, and PLA commanders and fighters working on the spring festival eve to extend regards and spring festival greetings to them.

Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Comrade [words indistinct] visited the control room, the microwave apparatus room and the communications control room of the provincial power bureau. Over the telephone, Comrade Yang Yichen extended spring festival greetings to all staff and workers. He spoke to the staff and workers on duty, saying: Thank you for your hard work. Your help to give light to the urban and rural residents on the spring festival eve to enable them to have a happy spring festival. Comrade Yang Yichen encouraged the staff and workers on the power front to exert greater efforts to create greater economic benefits. Comrade Yang Yichen and other comrades also visited personnel on duty at the Harbin thermoelectric power plant.

Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Zhao Xingyuan, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, visited the fire brigade members on duty in (Daoli) District in Harbin City and commanders and fighters keeping guard at the Songhuajiang (Xijiang) bridge.

Also visiting staff and workers on duty on the spring festival eve were comrades Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Hou Jie, Xie Yingqing, Wei Zhimin, Chen Yuanzhi, Wang Fei, Wang Weizhi and Wang Pinian.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK140218 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Summary] The party, government, army and people of Hubei and Wuhan held a grade spring festival gathering in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang, on 13 February. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary (Qian Yunlu) presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen and Wuhan Military Region Commander Zhou Shizhong delivered spring festival greetings messages. Representatives of various sectors also spoke. Cultural entertainments followed.

"Present at the gathering were principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and Wuhan Military Region (Guan Guangfu), Zhou Shizhong, Wang Quanguo, Yan Zheng, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinlou, Wang Qun and (Qian Yunlu); and Comrade Han Xianchu.

"Also present were other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Han Ningfu, Chu Chuanyu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Ruisheng, (Li Qizhi), Wang Shucheng, Li Erzong, Xu Daoqi, Li Wei, Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Ma Xueli, Shi Chuan, Liu Huinong and Chen Ming; Zhang Xintai, an alternate member of the Central Committee; Zhang Caiqian and Xia Shihou, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Xue Tan, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units Li Guangjun, (Hou Runtao), Ren Rong, Wang Zhan, Tang Jiao, Wang Chun, Wu Ruishan, Xiao Yongyin, Min Xuesheng, Pan Zhenwu, Lei Qiyun, Zhang Riqing, Wu Shian, Zhou Zhigang, Xie Tangzhong, Zheng Zhishi, Zhong Wenfa, Zhang Shukun, Li Shikui, Liao Guanxian, (Yi Ping), (Li Weihua), (Shao Zhen) and (Wu Gengmei); responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jun, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyan, Tang Zhe, Jiang Zhonghua, Guo Zhenqian, Liang Shufen, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Libin, Deng Ken, Lin Shaonan, He Dinghua, (Gao Shangyin), Zhang Wencai, Xu Ziwei, (Xie Fusheng), Wang Zhizhou, Zhang Ruping, Zhou Jifang, Xu Jinbiao, Xie Wei, Liang Zhiyan and (Xu Jiefei)."

Also present were responsible comrades of the Wuhan City CPC Committee, advisory committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC including Xin Fu, Li Zhi, Wang Jie, (Wang Shenyuan), and Meng Xiaopeng.

CSO: 4005/449

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG PRIZE-GIVING RALLY

HK081201 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Summary] On the morning of 7 February, the Xizang Regional Afforestation Conference held a prize-giving rally in Lhasa. Responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army, including Yin Fatang, Raidi, Zhang Zengwen, Hu Zonglin, Sengqen Losang Gyancan, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng and Wang Juquan, attended the rally.

Hu Zonglin, regional people's congress standing committee vice chairman and regional greening committee vice chairman, presided over the rally. (Yangba Qingren), regional agriculture and animal husbandry department deputy director and regional forestry bureau director, read the regional greening committee's decision on commending the advanced units, advanced collectives and advanced individuals in our region's forestry-building. Subsequently, he awarded silk banners, citations and prizes to 15 advanced units, 2 advanced collectives and [number indistinct] advanced individuals.

Raidi, regional CPC committee secretary and regional greening committee chairman, spoke at the rally. In his speech, he affirmed the achievements scored in afforestation. He put forward four points of views in future forestry work:

- "1. It is necessary to formulate a good plan.
- "2. It is essential to establish all forms of the forestry production responsibility system and put them on a sound basis.
- "3. It is imperative to seriously implement the party's policy on forestry.
- "4. All special funds for forestry must be used for their special purpose."

While dealing with the protection of forests, Raidi said: "Leaders at all levels must take effective measures to universally conduct publicity and education, resolutely curb indiscriminately felling trees and prevent hillfires. Offenders who indiscriminately fell trees and cause hillfires must be severely dealt with in the light of the situation. In serious cases, their criminal responsibility must be investigated and affixed."

In conclusion, Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang spoke. He demanded: "Leaders at all levels must vigorously mobilize the masses to do well in afforestation in a down-to-earth manner in our region. They must contribute toward creating a new situation in our region's forestry building."

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG WANG ENMAO, XIAO QUANFU AT TWO SUPPORTS RALLY

HK271146 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Summary] The rally of servicemen and people of all nationalities in Urumqi was held in the Urumqi People's Theater this morning to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan two supports drive. The rally was jointly sponsored by the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, the Urumqi PLA units and the Urumqi City People's Government. Urumqi City Mayor Obul Heyra presided over the rally. Attending were leading comrades of the regional party and government and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo and Li Jiayu. Ismail Amat, regional CPC committee secretary and regional chairman, and Tan Youlin, Urumqi PLA units political commissar, spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Ismail Amat said: "The two supports drive is an excellent tradition of our party and army and the people of our country; it is a great historical pioneering work and is a family heirloom which proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and revolutionary people left behind for us. The fruits which the two supports drive has brought to our Xinjiang are extremely great. Army-government and army-people unity is a basic guarantee for victoriously pushing our cause forward. We must inherit and carry forward the results and excellent tradition of the two supports drive so as to make them become a powerful motive force to create a new situation in socialist construction and to further strengthen unity."

Ismail Amat said: "The regional CPC committee and the regional people's government have demanded that all places and CPC committees and governments at all levels grasp as a major task the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen and grasp this work as an important content of building socialist spiritual civilization. They must conduct education in fervently cherishing the CPC, the socialist motherland and the PLA for the masses, particularly young people and juveniles. They must conduct traditional education in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen. They must warmly help PLA units stationed in the region resolve the existing problems of preparedness against war, training, being on duty, supply of materials, supply of water used in livelihood and production, settlement of servicemen's family members with the army and arrangements for children

concerning schools. They must mobilize the masses, young people and juveniles to vigorously do good things for PLA units stationed in their localities. They must inspect the situation in implementing the policy on giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen."

In his speech, Tan Youlin looked back on the course of the struggle of PLA units stationed in Xinjiang over the past 33 years. He said: "Every bit of the results achieved in building PLA units and every victory won in the struggle against the enemy cannot be divorced from the vigorous support and assistance of the masses of all nationalities. We deeply feel that the earnest concern shown for and the vigorous support given to PLA units by CPC committees and people's governments at all levels and people of all nationalities in the region is our source of strength to overcome all difficulties and victoriously accomplish all tasks and is a reliable guarantee for building Xinjiang into a powerful stronghold which is united to oppose hegemony and defends the frontier."

Tan Youlin said: "Xinjiang is a multinational region. Many years' experiences have told us that the most important work of unfolding the two supports drive is to strengthen the unity of nationalities. Therefore, we must continue to penetratingly conduct education in the Marxist theory of nationalities and the party's policy on nationalities and create a thick atmosphere among all PLA units throughout the region so that everyone has the idea of unity of nationalities, knows the policy on nationalities, lays stress on unity of nationalities and does good things to promote unity of nationalities. We must vigorously carry out the activities of building spiritual civilization by both servicemen and people. Together with people of all nationalities, we must build civilized villages, civilized streets, civilized factories and civilized schools well. We must vigorously support local socialist construction and enthusiastically and vigorously do good things for the masses. We must strive to establish and develop the modern relations between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between nationalities which embody socialist spiritual civilization."

Others attending today's rally were Codanoff, Hou Liang, Bai Chengming, (Yang Hansheng), Ren Gebai, Zhao Yuzheng, Simayi Yashengnuofu, Tuohudi Shabier, Hederbai, Wang Zhenwen, Shu Wen, Mushayef, Mayenur, Zhang Fengqi, Yu Zhanlin, Mahsut Teibov, Tian Zhong, Liu Zimo, Xie Gaozhong, Zeng Jifu, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Haiqing, (Ma Shen), Aizezoufu Hasifu, Liu Ling, Xing Yaulin, (Li Xuanhua), Li Changlin, He Linzhao, Qi Chengde, Anniwaer Hanbaba, Lin Haiqing, Xiaer Xibieke, Husaiyin, Siyabayefu, Wang Shizhen, Han You wen, Chen Shi and (Zhao Ganqing). Also in attendance were responsible persons of the East Xinjiang Military District, the air force command post of the Urumqi PLA units and the infantry academy and representatives of family members of martyrs and servicemen, disabled soldiers, Red Army veterans and veteran fighters of the Eighth Route Army, New Fourth Army and old revolutionary mountainous bases, totaling some 800 people.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHAANXI GOVERNMENT MEETING STRESSES REFORMS

HK120628 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The provincial government held a plenary meeting this morning, which stressed that reforms must be put in a prominent position this year and seriously tackled as a cardinal task. The meeting held: Reform means destroying the old and creating the new. It is a long-term task, which imbues the entire process of the four modernizations. At present reform is an urgent task. We must act according to the measures stipulated by the central authorities, base the work on our own specific conditions and carry out experiments on typical examples to conduct reform in a resolute and orderly way.

The meeting made all-round arrangements for administrative, economic and other reforms. Structural reform in the provincial organs should be basically completed by the end of March. Regarding the reforms in the economic setup, in agriculture it is necessary to continue to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, with contracts for each household as the main form. In industry, we must vigorously advance and perfect the economic responsibility systems in the enterprises and further expand enterprise decisionmaking powers. The reform of the commerce system should make big breakthroughs this year. Science and technology must be geared to economic construction and undergo all-round reform. Cultural troupes can institute the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. In secondary education, it is necessary to strengthen vocational and technical education and carry out restructuring. In the personnel and labor system, we should gradually practice the contract work system among some of the workers, and institute the system of advertising for applications among some of the management and technical personnel.

The meeting pointed out: After the enterprises, undertakings and units institute the system of management responsibilities centered on contracted responsibilities, the leading cadres undertaking such contracts must genuinely shoulder their responsibilities. If they cannot improve things within a certain time, they should automatically resign.

The meeting stressed: We must be resolute in carrying out reform and get a good grasp of the economy. Reforms in the province must make great progress this year, and industrial and agricultural production should be stimulated by reform, to achieve still greater success in production and construction

throughout the province. On the basis of improving economic results, the province should grasp results and growth rate together. Total industrial and agricultural output value must rise by 6 percent over last year, and the province must strive for a 7 percent rise.

Vice Governor Bai Jinian presided at the meeting. Acting Governor Li Qingwei made a speech. Vice Governor Jiang Yi delivered a report.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LOCAL LEADERS' APPEARANCES

OW080630 [Editorial Report] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 4 February carries a 2.5-minute report on a visit by leaders of the province and Nanjing Municipality to the Nanjing PLA units on 4 February. According to the report, when Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Wang Bingshi, He Binghao, Li Zhizhong, Chen Yusheng and (Xu Zhi), leaders of the party and government organizations in the province and Nanjing Municipality, arrived at the Nanjing PLA units, they were warmly greeted by Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, (Wang Zibo), Wang Jingjin and (Wei Jinshan), responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units. The military and political leaders held a discussion in which "they solicited opinions from each other on their respective work and consulted with each other on measures to solve problems in army-government and army-people relations."

In a 2.5-minute report at 1100 GMT on 4 February Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin notes that First Secretary Xu Jiatun of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, Deputy Secretary (Ge Dezhi) of the Nanjing City Party Committee and Vice Mayor (Xhou Zhaoyu) discussed family planning with comrades from Jiangning Township, Jiangning County. The report points out that the rate of couples at the child-bearing age practicing family planning has reached 95 percent in the township, and Xu Jiatun praised the township for its achievement in this regard.

The same provincial service at 2300 GMT on 5 February broadcasts a 2.5-minute report on a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and city party committees held by the provincial party committee. Those attending the meeting, which lasted from 31 January to 3 February, "conscientiously studied and enthusiastically discussed an important report entitled 'The Four Modernizations and Reform' made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members."

According to the report, Liu Lin presided over the meeting and Xu Jiatun delivered a speech on "The Importance and Urgency of Reform, the Reforms To Be Carried out This Year and Arrangements for Economic Work." In his speech, he called upon "each leading cadre to be a promoter of reform and contribute to carrying it out."

The same broadcast also carried a 3-minute item which reports that on 5 February the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee gave a spring festival tea party which was attended by NPC deputies, CPPCC national committee members and

members and alternate members of the central committees of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, standing committee members of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial committees of various democratic parties and the provincial federation of industry and commerce, and responsible persons of the provincial association of Taiwan compatriots and religious organizations—more than 110 people altogether.

Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin and Han Peixin were present at the tea party over which Liu Lin presided. Han Peixin spoke at the tea party, calling on those present to work together with the provincial authorities in reforming the economic system. Xu Jiatun also spoke (no details).

The report says that responsible persons of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial party committee united front work department, Bao Houchang, Guan Wenwei, Ye Xuchao, Wei Yongyi, Zhu Hui, Ding Guangxun, Ouyang Huilin, Deng Haoming and Jiang Zonglu, were also present at the tea party.

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese on 29 January carries on its front page an 800-word report on a commendation meeting held in Shanghai on 28 January at which 227 cadres and teachers of 49 institutions of higher education in Shanghai had the title "Outstanding Ideological and Political Workers for Students of Institutions of Higher Education in Shanghai" conferred on them. Chen Guodong, first secretary, and Hu Lijiao, second secretary, of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Su Buqing, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and others issued certificates to the 227 comrades. Some 1,000 people were present at the meeting. Vice Mayor Yang Kai made a speech.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 5 February transmits a 3-minute item which reports that the "Shanghai Municipal People's Spring Festival Support-the-Army Comfort Group," divided into seven teams and visited the leading organs of PLA units stationed in Shanghai on 5 February. Taking part in the visits were municipal party and government leaders Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Chen Yi, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Li Peinan, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie, Xin Yuanxi, Yang Kai, Pei Xianbai, Yang Di, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong and Yang Xuanwu.

The comfort teams visited the Shanghai Garrison Command, naval units, air force units, the air force political academy, the Second Military Medical University, armed police units, frontier guards, fire-fighting units and PLA capital construction engineering corps units at the Baoshan steel complex, where they were warmly received by the leading comrades of these units Wang Jingkun, Zhang Chen, Shen Peihua, Yu Shanfu, Han Decai, (Song Chaoshi), Ran Hong, (Xiang Jin), Han Kening, Wang Wanbing, (Jiang Guangming), (Tan Qihuai), (Chen Guang) and (Liu Shuming).

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1200 GMT on 6 February transmits a 380-word item which reports that on 6 February leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government Chen Guodong,

Hu Lijiao and Wang Daohan, presented certificates and cash awards to 87 outstanding store managers at a municipal meeting of financial and trade cadres. According to the report, the 87 outstanding managers were selected from among more than 46,000 grassroots retail store managers in Shanghai Municipality.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 February transmits an item less than a minute in length which reports that a spring festival get-together for veteran cadres was held in Shanghai on 7 February. Leading comrades of the municipal party committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xiao Zhengnong and Yang Shifa, attended the gathering together with more than 1,000 veteran cadres.

Nanchang Jiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 February transmits a 4.5-minute item which reports that some 60 enterprises in Nanchang city donated more than 420,000 yuan out of the profits they were allowed to retain to build 44 concrete and asphalt roads, install and improve 27 sewers, build two public latrines and install 26 garbage cans. Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, inspected two of the new roads built and spoke highly of the public spirit of the enterprises.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 5 February transmits a 2-minute item which reports that the Anhui Provincial Military District held a spring festival get-together on 4 February. More than 1,000 people were present at the gathering including responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, Yang Weiping, Cheng Guanghua, (Wang Rizhao), Zhang Kaifan, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Zhang Zuoyin, Chen Yuanliang, Zhao Kai, Hou Yong, Yang Jike, Guo Tixiang, Meng Fulin, Hu Tan, (Zheng Huaizhou), Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Liu Zhengwen, Ma Leting and Hu Xiguang; Hefei city party and government leaders Zhong Rui and Wei Anmin; leading comrades of the provincial military district Yu Guangmao, Xiong Yukun and others; and veterans of the Red Army, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 7 February transmits a 6-minute item which reports that on 6 February the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization rally of cadres of organizations directly under the provincial party committee. According to the report, Yan Youmin, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally; Su Yu, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor, transmitted Hu Yaobang's report at the recently held national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members entitled "The Four Modernizations and the Question of Reform"; and Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, spoke at the rally on how to implement Hu Yaobang's speech and carry out reform in Anhui Province.

Zhou Zijian said: "Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members is very important: and that "conscientiously studying this important speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang and firmly acting in the spirit of the speech are of decisive significance for us in creating a new situation in socialist modernization and accomplishing the great tasks set by the 12th Party Congress."

Present at the rally were standing committee members and advisers of the provincial party committee, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, vice governors, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, leading comrades of the provincial military district, institutions of higher education in Hefei City and Hefei Prefecture, the PLA electronic engineering institute and the artillery technical institute, cadres at and above the department level of organizations directly under the provincial party committee and retired veteran cadres, 2,500 people in all.

The same broadcast also carries a 1-minute item which reports that on 6 February Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, and (Wang Yizhao), standing committee member of the provincial party committee, met with the deputy director of the Changchun No 1 automobile plant, who with other members of the plant had delivered motor vehicles to Anhui's rural areas. Zhou Zijian thanked them for delivering the motor vehicles to Anhui's peasants.

The same broadcast carries a 3-minute item which reports that a provincial conference of afforestation commission chairmen was held in Hefei from 2 to 4 February. According to the report, responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial afforestation commission, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Ma Changyan and Meng Fulin, attended the meeting and made speeches stressing the importance of tree planting and calling for efforts to do a good job in afforestation.

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese on 26 January carries on page 1 an 800-word report on a music and dance performance given by the Fuzhou PLA units on 25 January to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movements to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people. According to the report, more than 1,000 people saw the performance. They included leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Wu Hongxiang, Wei Jinshui, Jia Jiumin, Guo Ruiren, Zhang Gexin, Yuan Gai, He Ruoren, Fu Baicui, Ni Songmao, Zhang Yumin and Zhang Kehui; Mayor of Fuzhou You Dexin; leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units Yang Chengwu, Zhu Yaohua, Cao Punan, Zhang Xianyang, Long Feihu, Wang Zhi, Chen Jingsan, Liu Bo, Wu Ruigang, Zhang Zongde and Li Huaiyi; and Comrade Wang Renzhong, who was on an inspection tour of Fujian.

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 4 February transmits a 2-minute item which reports that on 4 February nearly 10,000 office cadres and workers went out to clean the streets in Fuzhou, and that Fujian provincial and Fuzhou City leading comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Zhang Jizhong and You Dexin joined other cadres in cleaning up garbage.

The same broadcast also carried a 2-minute item reporting that on 4 February leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and the Fujian Provincial Military

District (Chen Hunan), (Liu Bo), Dong Dezi and Liu Tingzhu, together with more than 3,200 commanders and fighters, took part in street cleaning in Fuzhou to great the spring festival.

The same station at 1120 GMT on 5 February transmits a 3-minute item which reports that on 5 February financial and trade workers and staff members of Fujian Province and Fuzhou City held a spring festival tea party in Fuzhou, and that provincial and city leaders Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Guo Chao, Zhang Yi, (Gao Panzuo), (Fang Zhizhong), (Yuan Qitong) and (Hao Shao) joined more than 140 model workers of financial and trade departments in the Fuzhou area in celebrating the spring festival. The report notes that Zhang Yi extended holiday greetings to those present on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1924 GMT on 5 February transmits a 250-word item which reports that First Secretary Xiang Nan and Standing Committee member Zhang Yumin of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, and Chairman Hao Zhaowen, and Vice Chairman Chen Qituo of the Fujian Provincial Trade Union Council, went to the Xiangqian Commune in Minhou County to pay a visit to the tomb of revolutionary martyr of the 7 February 1923 strike Lin Xiaongqian. According to the report, they also called on Lin Xiangqian's family.

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 6 February transmits a 1.5-minute item which reports that a meeting was held in Fuzhou on 6 February to mark the 60th anniversary of the "Great Strike of 7 February 1923." The report notes that Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting calling on the working class to stand in the forefront of the current reforms. The report says that party, government and military leaders Xiang Nan, Zhang Yumin, Huang Changxi, Jia Jiumin, Zuo Fengmei, Wang Zhi, Liu Tingzhu, Zhang Jizhong and You Dexin, and representatives of the masses from all walks of life, more than 1,000 people in all, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NANFANG RIBAO' STRESSES VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE

HK210931 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 83 p 4

["Weekly Chat" by Ma Zhen [7456 4176]: "The Value of Knowledge"]

[Text] After many years of bringing order out of chaos, there is probably nobody who still thinks that knowledge is useless. However, there still exists a widespread view that knowledge is not worth any money, and an unwillingness to pay more remuneration for intellectual labour, or even the remuneration which such labour ought to receive. For instance, a university professor might be asked to give a lecture, and after four hours of speaking be paid only 8 yuan, less than an individual household might get for two roast ducks. Again, the scientific and technological personnel in a scientific research unit may earn less than its workers. Cases such as these, too numerous to mention, are all highly unreasonable.

If we look back at the history of the development of human culture, we can come to understand the value of knowledge. The knowledge of James Watt was the spark which ignited two industrial revolutions; that of Henry Bessemer opened up the age of steel; the knowledge of Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin laid bare the secrets of origin of life; and that of Marie and Pierre Curie paved the way for the atomic energy era. The riches they gave to human society are inestimable. Of course, these were great inventors, and ordinary scientific and technological personnel cannot possibly compare with them; however, certain small inventions and innovations play a great role in promoting production. Two pieces of news carried in the papers not long ago were greatly inspiring. One was that the physics department of Zhongshan University had helped the Xinyi domestic electrical components factory manufacture a thermostat for an electric rice cooker; this piece of technology alone increased the factory's profit nine fold. The second was that the Hua Nan Industrial College produced the technology for a low-temperature calcine cement for the Nan Xiang cement factory, turning its losses into profits; after 7 months of production, profits amounted to 100,000 yuan. Surely this illustrates the value of knowledge?

Just as natural science has value, so too does social science. The motive role played in the development of society's economy and culture by the important contributions of excellent social scientists and the beautiful works created by progressive writers and artists, cannot be evaluated in cash terms.

Seeing knowledge as worthless is an attitude disadvantageous to arousing the initiative of intellectuals and building the four modernizations. In fact, intellectuals themselves often under-estimate the value of the knowledge they have learned. I am reminded here of a story about Thomas Edison. When Edison invented the first correspondence device, he planned to sell it to the owner of a big Wall Street company, but was undecided whether to sell it for \$3,000 or \$5,000. During negotiations, Edison had just said "about the price..." when the owner came straight out with "How about \$40,000?" Our intellectuals cannot haggle over the price of their inventions with the state, but as long as their inventions are used by people, they are happy. The inventions of Zhongshan University and the Hua Nan Industrial College needed only a little capital from their units. But I still think it is entirely right to give a little better treatment to those intellectuals whose inventions are manufactured and whose contributions are relatively great. This is also a reflection of the value of knowledge, isn't it?

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK300440 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The recently convened regional conference on educational work for party members and ideological and political work in agricultural and pastoral areas proposed that the coming half year be dedicated to an educational drive among CPC members throughout the region, with understanding of the new party constitution as its principal content. At the same time, ideological and political work in agricultural and pastoral areas should be promoted, centering around the propaganda and implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in light of the actual situation in these areas.

The conference conveyed and the participants studied the spirit of the national conference on educational work for party members and the conference on ideological and political work in rural areas. In light of the region's actual situation, the conference also arranged the tasks of educational work for party members and the ideological and political work in agricultural and pastoral areas in the region for the next period, in particular this winter and next spring.

The conference held that in order to thoroughly carry out the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and fulfill the magnificent program and goals put forth by the 12th CPC Congress, we must pay attention to ideological education, attach importance to education for party members and strengthen ideological and political work. Only by unifying the whole party and the masses of all nationalities under a common understanding of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress can we more conscientiously make concerted efforts with full confidence to fulfill the program and goal put forth by the congress. Conscientiously promoting educational work for party members, in particular for those party members who are cadres as well, with the understanding of the new party constitution as its principal content, and fully preparing for comprehensive party consolidation to be started next year are important tasks for the whole party and the key link to conscientiously carrying out ideological and political work and other tasks.

The conference called for strengthening education for party members with the understanding of the new party constitution as its principal content so as to help the vast number of party members to make clear the nature of the

party, its goals, position and role, its guiding ideology and its ultimate aim, its general task and its various principles and policies at the present stage, in particular the stipulations and requirements of the new party constitution for party members and party cadres, and the party's nationality policy and policy toward religions. We must push our party members to improve themselves to be qualified CPC members by educating them and arousing their consciousness.

The conference pointed out that the central tasks of ideological and political work in agricultural and pastoral areas in the next period, in particular this winter and next spring, is to publicize and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. Along with publicizing the new CPC constitution, we must vigorously carry out education on understanding the magnificent goal and struggling program; on the party's current policies and tasks in agricultural and pastoral areas; on the principle of three loves and the principle of simultaneously giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual; on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and on the socialist spiritual civilization and the ideal and moral standard of communism. We must encourage the peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities to strive to fulfill the program, principles and policies put forth by the 12th CPC Congress while further developing the new situation in agriculture and animal husbandry which has already emerged.

This conference on educational work for party members and ideological and political work in agricultural and pastoral areas was held in (Wujiaqi) from 20 to 25 December. Present at the conference were the responsible comrades of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties; the responsible comrades of the propaganda departments and organizational departments of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CPC committees; the responsible comrades of the political departments of the production and construction corps and various agricultural districts; and the responsible comrades of the regional departments and bureaus concerned and various mass organizations concerned.

Comrade Wang Enmao left Urumqi for (Wujiaqi) on a special trip to hear the opinions of the responsible comrades of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities. At the conference, he gave a speech on the great significance of strengthening education for party members, on how to properly promote education for party members and ideological and political work in agricultural and pastoral areas, and on other problems. Comrades Janabil and (Bu Wen) spoke respectively at the opening and closing sessions of the conference.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUO LIWEN ON CURRENT, PRESSING TASKS FOR WOMEN

OW301858 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jan (XINHUA)--Guo Liwen, first secretary of All-China's Women's Federation, pointed out at the All-China Women's Federation work conference that closed today: Educating women to study cultural and scientific knowledge well and using the law to protect the rights of women and children are important tasks in the present work concerning women.

Guo Liwen said: Women, accounting for half of the country's population, are not only an important force in our country's economic construction, but also imbued with an exceptionally important role in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. In general, however, our country's women have relatively low cultural and scientific levels and their knowledge is narrow. This situation has a direct bearing on the bringing into play of the role of women.

Guo Liwen stressed: As a result of the influence on the feudal ideology of giving superiority to men over women and the fact that women's cultural and scientific levels are low, the traditional prejudice and spite against women still remains in society so that many women cannot acquire the attention, protection and education they deserve, while some even suffer attacks, persecutions and insults which the circumstances for the ugly phenomenon that has long since disappeared in the new China to reemerge. For instance, incidents such as drowning and deserting female babies and mistreating mothers who have given birth to girls have frequently occurred. To change such situations, the only way to enable them to actually obtain equal rights besides using the law to protect the rights of women and children is to make them learn how to use the legal weapons to protect themselves, and to be bold and good at carrying out struggles against every phenomenon that infringes on the lawful rights of women and children.

Guo Liwen hoped that women's federations and organizations at all levels will regard the popularization of cultural and scientific knowledge among women as a very pressing task, grasp it conscientiously in cooperation with the departments concerned, strive to eliminate illiteracy from among the middle-aged and young women and popularize primary education among them during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING TRADE UNION COUNCIL FORUM FOR INTELLECTUALS

OWL00615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1900 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--This morning the conference room of the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council was filled with jubilation. The Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council was holding a spring forum there for intellectuals. The council warmly welcomed some 100 representatives of intellectuals from education, scientific research, public health, industry and communications, urban construction, military industry, finance and trade, agriculture and forestry and other circles in Beijing. It extended regards to them and solicited their views on how to further carry out work for intellectuals.

Gu Dachun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said: We cannot do without intellectuals in revolution, and neither can we do without them in the four modernizations. Trade unions should vigorously guide public opinion to value knowledge and treasure intellectuals. They should establish a new ethics and habit of respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals in our society. Intellectuals are members of the working class, and the trade unions are the home of intellectuals as well as of workers. Trade unions at all levels should show concern for intellectuals' ideology, work and daily life and sincerely serve them by doing things beneficial to them. At the same time, leading bodies of trade unions should undergo restructuring to let intellectuals take part in the leadership so that trade union work may be pushed forward more successfully.

Wang Chonglun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said: Intellectuals and workers are one family. Currently, we must be on our guard against people who try to sow discord between intellectuals and workers. Intellectuals and workers should closely unite, learn from, and help, each other to compensate deficiencies and advance together.

Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor, said: The only way to make the intellectuals popular once and for all is through reform. Intellectuals have become "gods of wealth" in the rural areas since the enforcement of the economic responsibility system. Intellectuals will become treasures in the commercial and industrial fronts too once the practice of everyone eating from the same pot and the "iron rice bowl" system are broken. Intellectuals are urged to make suggestions and institute reforms.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING: REGULATIONS ON INTELLECTUALS WORK ISSUED

SK100358 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 [no page given]

[Text] The party-member high-class professional and technical cadres are allowed to read relevant documents and hear relevant reports as do the county-level leading cadres. Some of them can also read the city- and prefectural-level documents if their work makes this necessary. This regulation was contained in supplementary regulations issued by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government on 4 January to "The Regulations on Strengthening the Leadership and Giving Full Play to the Role of Intellectuals" which was promulgated in June 1980.

"The Supplementary Regulations" state: The party-member middle-class professional and technical cadres can read relevant documents and hear relevant reports just as do the middle-level leading cadres at the county-level units. The non-party high-class and middle-class professional and technical cadres can read relevant documents and hear relevant reports in line with relevant regulations to the party Central Committee.

As for high-class intellectuals who are at retirement age, their retirement can be deferred after approval on condition that their work is needed and they are still competent in scientific and technical work. The retirement of other scientific and technical cadres should be carried out in principle in line with state regulations. Preferential treatment should be given to high-class intellectuals as far as possible in the fields of using cars and going to a doctor.

"The Supplementary Regulations" stress the necessity of giving equal treatment without discrimination politically and giving special care in livelihood to intellectuals who were returned overseas Chinese and to intellectuals who are relatives of nationals living abroad. In solving the housing problem and the problem of their children's employment, priority should be given to intellectuals who were returned overseas Chinese, under the same conditions. The problem on giving employment to their children should be solved within a year by labor departments. As for intellectuals who recently returned from abroad and settled down, their problems in this regard should be solved in a timely manner.

It is necessary to conduct training in a planned manner. The needed expenses should be guaranteed by the units where the cadres stay. The units which contains concentrations of intellectuals should, in general, build libraries and

reference rooms. Such units should subscribe to necessary professional and technical books and periodicals for scientific and technical cadres.

The graduates from secondary vocational schools, who were assigned as workers in the past and now have been released from past work to engage in technical work and, in the meantime, who have had technical titles conferred upon them, should be administrated as cadres. The formalities for them to be cadres should be completed by the city and prefectural personnel bureaus.

It is necessary to be concerned with the political progress of intellectuals, to strengthen the training for intellectuals and to develop party members mainly from middle-aged intellectuals.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RESPECT FOR KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLECTUALS

HK070835 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 2, 25 Jan 83 pp 5-7

[Commentator's article: "Show Respect for Knowledge and Intellectuals"]

[Text] The Chinese people are now scaling new heights and are on a new long march toward the goal of the four modernizations of the motherland. In this new period, one of the characteristics is: We are in dire need of acquiring scientific knowledge and raising educational levels. It must be clearly obvious that it will be impossible to build the four modernizations without scientific and school learning. Discrimination against knowledge and intellectuals, and thinking that the four modernizations can be built without science and school learning all come from the baneful influence of "leftist" erroneous ideology and the backward concept of small producers. They are very harmful to the cause of the party and people.

A few comrades say disapprovingly: "I am less educated, but I was still able to do the revolutionary work in the past decades. So I think I am still qualified for the tasks ahead. Comrades with such a thinking, in fact, tend to bring up old scores, and lag behind realities. Usually, we can easily climb a hillside without any aid and can climb a steep hill with a stick. But, if we want to climb a snow peak with a height of about 7,000-8,000 meters, we must prepare in advance ice axes, down jackets, nailed climbing boots, nylon ropes, oxygen cylinders and so on. The Chinese revolution today has entered the stage of climbing a snow peak. How can we build a modern country without knowledge of modern science (including the knowledge of modern management)? Nowadays, cadres with ordinary educational levels often find it difficult to prove equal to the task, let alone cadres with less schooling. These cadres will probably bungle matters in the new historical period.

In attaching importance to knowledge, will it be possible to neglect other things? As we know, in building the socialist modernization, we should strengthen and improve the party leadership and teach people to work with revolutionary spirit and dedicate themselves to the task. However, a sharp contradiction long [words indistinct] and intellectuals. In addition, a considerable number of people still look down on knowledge and intellectuals. Therefore, we cannot but loudly appeal to the public: It is impossible to build the modernizations without knowledge.

We must be aware that in order to quadruple the gross output value of our country's industrial and agricultural production, at least, half of the value must rely on modern science and technology, but not on the existing techniques and equipment. First of all, the energy problem is a vital one, as it is impossible to quadruple our output of energy within 20 years. Now, people often complain about a shortage of power, oil and coal. As a matter of fact, our output of energy is now low. The energy consumption in Japan every year is almost equivalent to that of our country, but its annual gross output value of economy exceeds that of China by 3 to 4 times. Our social system is superior to that of Japan. Why is there such a big difference? The reason is that our country lags behind Japan in science, techniques, production equipment, technological levels, management and workers' educational levels, and our product per unit of energy consumed is much higher than that of Japan. To narrow the gap and try hard to catch up, we must apply advanced technology and use modern equipment so as to carry out all-round technical reform in existing enterprises. This cannot be achieved by enthusiasm and vigor alone, but should be largely dependent upon science and knowledge.

Knowledge is also important for the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. The statement that the spiritual civilization can be built without knowledge is a muddled idea. There are two aspects--culture and ideology--in the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Neither of them can be attained without knowledge. If we have no knowledge of natural science and social science, how can we understand well Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? If we have no idea of the Chinese revolution's history since the opium war, how can we really realize that only socialism can save China? The upsurge of feudal superstition and the rise of unhealthy tendencies such as gambling, arranged marriages and extravagant weddings in some localities are mainly due to the fact that people have not received much education. On the other hand, in some cities and rural areas where people are absorbed in acquiring knowledge, we can see that the people are more polite and courteous, social order is improving and crime rates are falling.

In order to cultivate a highly developed democracy, it is also necessary for us to respect and acquire knowledge. Now, we have a relatively perfect and democratic constitution. However, with a view to enforcing the constitution and protecting the people's right of being the masters, we must enhance the people's educational level and publicize knowledge pertaining to law. Lenin said: "Knowledge is important even in handling the simplest state affairs." If a cadre is less schooled and has little knowledge of politics and law, how can he correctly enforce the constitution and law and act as a good public servant of the people? If a citizen has no sufficient common knowledge and is ignorant of law, he can hardly do a good job in the economic and cultural undertakings and the management of social affairs and exercise his rights as the master.

We must be clearly aware that discrimination against knowledge and intellectuals has had bad effects on the study and initiative of a certain number of young people. In the countryside, some parents force their children to leave schools to help them to earn money. In mines and factories, some parents fail to encourage their children to study hard, but seek ways to assign them

to a post in the mines or factories, saying that "workers' wages and welfare facilities are better than those of intellectuals. It does not pay to send children to school." Such an unhealthy trend must be immediately checked, if not, it will ruin the next generation and bury the nation's future. To solve this question, we should reform the education system, the system of recruiting workers and the wage system and improve the living and working conditions of intellectuals. At the same time, we must give wide publicity to the broad masses of people that "it is impossible to build the four modernizations without knowledge." We must make all people understand: The state needs both intellectuals or educated workers and peasants. All trades are glorious jobs. However, one can hardly prove oneself competent in any job without knowledge. Parents' failure to support and encourage their children to go to school and acquire knowledge will do harm to the state, the children and themselves.

Looking back to the early years after the founding of the PRC, all people, men and women, old and young in town and country were eager for political study and to acquire knowledge. This made many foreign visitors to China very surprised, and they said that all of China looked like a big school. At that time, revolution and construction were developing smoothly in our country and the people's living standard was improving quickly. This is precisely the time people now like to call "the unforgettable 1950's." At the time of us now carrying the four modernizations, we find it necessary to rebuild China into a big school, where everybody respects knowledge, science and intellectuals, studies hard science, economics and politics and acquires an elementary education so that the whole nation is able to raise its educational and scientific level and the cause of modernization successfully forges ahead.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS TEA PARTY FOR INTELLECTUALS

SK080338 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 February, at a spring festival tea party for young and middle-aged intellectuals in Hohhot, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and acting chairman of the region, stressed the need to correct the erroneous bias against knowledge of intellectuals, to vigorously create public opinion that knowledge and intellectuals are important and to give full play to the important role of intellectuals in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Comrade Bu He said: In some departments and localities in our region the party's policy toward the intellectuals has yet to be implemented to the letter. The major reason for this is that some cadres and people, influenced by the leftist ideology, adopt a wrong attitude toward intellectuals.

Comrade Bu He said that it is necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of the leftist ideology and educate cadres and the masses to attach importance to knowledge, study and intellectuals if we are to successfully carry out the work concerning intellectuals.

Comrade Bu He encouraged the great number of young and middle-aged intellectuals to intensify the study of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and professional skills, strengthen the unity between new and veteran intellectuals, between young and middle-aged intellectuals and among intellectuals of various nationalities and proceed from the reality of Nei Monggol and score achievements in scientific research, higher education of literary and art creation.

Comrade Bu He ardently hoped that young and middle-aged intellectuals would exert great efforts in the future reform and be promoters of the reform.

The tea party was jointly sponsored by the regional youth federation and the regional CYL committee. (Qian Zhengyong) and (Liu Guiqian), deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee, and some 50 young and middle-aged intellectuals from the educational, engineering and technical, medical, cultural and sports circles of Hohhot attended the party.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN LEADERS SPEAK ON REFORM ISSUES

HK120257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpts] At the provincial conference of county CPC committee secretaries and county chairmen, provincial CPC Committee Secretary (Xiong Xinquan) made a speech on structural reform and the amalgamation of prefectures and cities. He demanded that party organizations throughout the province ensure the smooth progress of structural reform by means of careful ideological work and strict organizational discipline. Throughout the whole process of structural reform, we must pay attention to the following issues:

1. Carry out careful and deepgoing ideological and political work. The principal leading comrades must personally carry out mobilization and organize everyone to study the central documents on structural reform together with the spirit of central leaders' speeches on this subject, to enable everyone to clearly understand the importance, necessity and urgency of structural reform. Thus they will spontaneously support the reforms, actively take part in them and strive to be promoters of them.

Since structural reform is a revolution, it will inevitably affect certain partial and individual interests. This requires that every party member and revolutionary party proceed from the interests of the party and people and take a correct view of these problems. We must certainly not consider problems just from the angle of individual and partial interests. For instance, when it is necessary to readjust administrative zoning for the sake of the overall situation, we cannot put up resistance on the grounds that one county possesses coal and another has timber. In readjusting the leadership groups, some comrades will have to be switched to other duties or be subject to other arrangements; they must not come up with various excuses for not obeying the organization's assignment. In short, we cannot just do the things we like and refuse to act on things we do not like. This is a severe test of strength of party spirit for every party member and cadre, especially the leading cadres.

With regard to various ideological problems that appear in the reforms, the leading comrades at all levels must provide timely education and guidance and do a good job in work. They must dare to tackle bad practices and trends of only being interested in one's own gain or loss without bothering about the state's prosperity, and thus being unenthusiastic about reforms, and even

of not scrupling to damage the interests of the party and state for the sake of individual and partial interests. Disciplinary action must be taken in serious cases.

2. Ensure that both structural reform and production are grasped well. Units carrying out structural reform must set up two groups, one to carry out structural reform and the other to grasp production and other work. The leading cadres must stay firm at their posts and loyally carry out their duties.

3. Strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. In order to make a success of structural reform, the provincial CPC committee has issued a circular and stipulated a number of points of discipline, demanding that every cadre strictly abide by them and stating that violators will be investigated and severely dealt with. In the new year, let us brace our spirits, be resolved to carry out reform, unite as one, work hard and make new contributions to fulfilling the structural reform task and creating a new situation in socialist construction.

At the same conference, provincial CPC committee Liu Zheng put forward views on economic reforms in the province. He stressed: In making a success of economic reforms, we must continue to eliminate leftist influence, correct the guiding ideology, resolutely follow the guiding principle put forward by the central authorities, and speed up the pace of economic reform in the province.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, economic work in Hunan has improved every year and good achievements have been scored. The rural areas have universally instituted the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, with the overall contract system as the main form. We have also carried out some experiments in reform in industry and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, and other fields. However, this work has not yet attracted a universally high degree of attention. The province has not yet tackled this work effectively, and progress has been slow. The main reason is that we have not yet thoroughly cleared away the influence of leftism; our minds are not yet emancipated, we are not bold in carrying out reform, and our work has not been done soundly.

In order to resolutely follow the arrangements of the central authorities, speed up the pace of reform and enliven and enrich the economy, we must have a clear picture of guiding ideology in the following respects:

1. Uphold the principle of proceeding from reality in everything and seeking truth from facts, and find a path for socialist construction with Chinese characteristics.
2. Take a broad and long-term view.
3. We must integrate the spirit of the central instructions with the actual local conditions and carry out work in a creative way.
4. To promote the economy, we must rely on education and progress in science and technology.

5. The key lies in rectifying and assigning the leadership groups well, in making skillful use of talent, and in boldly appointing able people to important posts.

Comrade Liu Zheng said: The task of reform is both arduous and complex and also very pressing. We must resolutely implement the principle of proceeding from reality and carrying out reform in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly way. We must not do the thing in a rough and perfunctory way, nor should we work in a leisurely and hesitant way.

He put forward a number of initiate ideas on economic reform work in the province. It is necessary to study the successful experiences of the agricultural reforms, and popularize to all trades and sectors the management responsibility system centered on contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. Under the premise of maintaining the socialist orientation and ensuring the fulfillment of all state plans and tasks, and in accordance with the principle that the state has the major share, the enterprises and units have the medium share and the individual has the small share, we should practice the principle of distribution according to work and more pay for more work, and allow some people to get rich before others.

We must resolutely implement the readjustment principle and step up reforms of the economic setup and structure. We must study and adopt measures to expand the decisionmaking powers of the key cities in manpower, finances and material, to give them powers and tangible benefit in creating a new situation. We must expand enterprise decisionmaking powers in manpower, finance and material, to increase the strength of the enterprises and bring about their development by stepping up technical transformation.

We must strive to develop foreign trade and import foreign capital and technology. We must make plans and map out measures for supporting the development of rural specialized households and households doing specialized jobs and the new economic combines. In promoting diversification, the rural areas must popularize the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. We must speed up the reform in restoring the cooperative commerce nature of the supply and marketing cooperatives, and strive to complete it next winter.

We must encourage economizing energy. Energy must be strictly supplied to each unit according to quota; if the consumption quota is exceeded, the cost goes up. We should allow the peasants to engage in commerce and service trades by registering with the industrial and commercial departments. We should encourage the peasants and urban residents to operate various construction enterprises, including workshops, clinics, schools, nurseries, cinemas, theaters, bookshops, small hydroelectric stations and so on. We must preserve the ownership rights of facilities operated by individuals and protect their interests. With the permission of their organization, workers in state and collective units should be allowed to retain their grades and sign contracts, leave their posts to undertake contracts, or else resign to engage in individual operations, including in agriculture, commerce, the service trades, handicrafts, and technical contracts.

We must reform the management of science and education and tap and bring into play the potentials of scientific and technical personnel. The provincial government is preparing to set up a science and technology leadership group, with administrative organs, to be responsible for the unified organization and administration of the science and technology force throughout the province. It can transfer and employ these personnel according to need, guide the formulation of science and technology plans, coordinate the science and technology work of all departments, and organize major efforts to tackle difficult problems in science and technology.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MA XIN SPEAKS AT NINGXIA 'DOUBLE SUPPORT' RALLY

HK140324 Yinchuang NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Ma Xin Speaks at Regional Meeting in Celebration of 40th Anniversary of 'Double Support Movement'"]

[Excerpts] On 24 January, the regional CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and Ningxia PLA command jointly held a rally to solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the movement of "supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families and supporting the government and showing loving care for the people." More than 1,300 people from the various circles and nationalities in Yinchuan Prefecture and from commanders and fighters of the Ningxia PLA command and of the garrison units in Yinchuan attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Li Yun, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government. Ma Xin, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, and Qi Anchuan, second political commissar of the Ningxia PLA command, respectively, gave a speech at the meeting.

Comrade Ma Xin said that this year's spring festival would be the first spring festival after the 12th Party Congress was held and it happened to be the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movement of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families and supporting the government and showing loving care of the people. This history of the past 40 years profoundly reflects a truth that continuously strengthening the friendship, unity, understanding and support between the army and the government and the people is one of the sources of strength for us in overcoming difficulties, educating ourselves and fighting against the enemy. During the past year, the Ningxia PLA command and the PLA units and the people's armed police forces stationed in Ningxia conscientiously adhered to the party's four basic principles, resolutely supported and implemented the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, studied and publicized in a widespread manner the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, conscientiously developed the work of revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing our troops, greatly raised the political and military quality of our broad ranks of commanders and fighters and made positive contributions to safeguarding the defense in the

border areas and public security, rescuing and relieving disaster-afflicted people, cultivating trees and forests to turn our motherland green and defending and taking part in the cause of socialist modernization. As a result, they have won the love and praise of the people of all nationalities throughout our region and have set an example for us. Recently Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC central military commission, has called on the Lanzhou PLA units to help the local people build up and turn green the vast area of northwestern China and thus bring happiness to our future generations. This is a most tremendous concern and vigorous support for the production and construction of the northwestern areas.

Comrade Ma Xin concluded that we had to resolutely respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the CPC Central Military Commission and launch an enthusiastic upsurge of the mass movement of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families around the spring festival period and make this movement routine work. The party and government organs at all levels should teach the broad ranks of cadres and masses to be concerned for and love the PLA and to help, with high enthusiasm, local garrison troops to solve the actual problems related to their war preparations, training, livelihood and performance of duties. They should make an all-round investigation of the implementation of the policy of giving preferential treatment to the families of servicemen and martyrs and satisfactorily grasp the work of making a second examination of actually carrying out the work of giving preferential treatment in 1982 and of work related to giving a fixed allowance to them on a regular and periodical time schedule. They should adopt effective measures to conscientiously overcome the real difficulties in production and the lives of those who should receive preferential [words indistinct] to open up broad prospect for the development of production in order to help them become rich through labor. They should continue to strengthen the close ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people and strive hard to bring a radical turn for the better to our financial and economic situation, the general mood of society and party work style and to build our country into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

Attending the meeting were Li Xuezhi, Xue Hongfu, Hei Boli, Chen Ruyi, Wang Jinzhang, Ma Sizhong, Chen Jingbo, Shi Yulin, Lin Shan, Zhang Boxian, Li Li, Xia Siping, Cheng Hao and Jiang Yuan, leaders of the regional party, government and army command; and Lei Qilin, Ma Peixiong, Hong Qingguo, Yang Zhengxi and Yang Yuchun, responsible persons of the regional CPPCC committee. Also attending the meeting were the responsible comrades of all democratic parties and various mass bodies and comrades of Yinchuan city and the Yinchuan PLA subcommand.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'JINGJI RIBAO' ON MISEMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

HK100913 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Report: "Serious Misemployment of University Graduates"]

[Text] The reporter was informed by the departments concerned that: At present, the phenomena of misemploying college graduates and of giving them jobs which are not suited to their special training are still very serious. According to incomplete statistics, of the 600,000 graduates who graduated in 1981 and 1982, more than 20,000 have jobs not suited to their special training.

Of the 120 graduates from the departments of Chinese, history, philosophy and economics whom the Nankai University has investigated, about 1/3 have jobs not suited to their special training; of the 380 graduates from the Lanzhou University, about 11 percent; of the 580 graduates from the Jiaotong University in Shanghai, about 26.9 percent. There are more graduates from several departments of the Jiaotong University in Xian who graduated in the class of 1982 whose jobs are not suited to their special training; for example, 64.2 percent of the graduates from the department of compressor engineering and the department of refrigeration. Some graduates suffer a worse misemployment situation. Some graduates from the department of history of the Nankai University have become truck drivers. Some graduates from the department of cryogenic technology are given jobs in hotels or cigarette factories. Some of the graduates from the department of applied physics of the Jiaotong University in Shanghai are engaged in material management while some graduates from the department of computer science have become printing workers.

According to the existing cadre administration system, once a university graduate is given a job, regardless of whether the job is suited to his special training or not, it is difficult for him to be transferred. A graduate from the Jiaotong University wrote to his alma mater: When I was at the university, I studied hard night and day in order to make some achievements and to contribute more to the four modernizations after my graduation. I did not expect that I would discover immediately after I had taken up the post that the job was not suited to my special training. I have reported the situation many times, however, the problem remains unsolved. It is really distressing.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI'S GAO YANG ON REQUIREMENTS FOR CADRES

HK010402 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Comrade Gao Yang Sets Three Requirements on Leading Cadres at Various Levels"]

[Text] At a meeting of prefectural, city and county secretaries, Comrade Gao Yang delivered a speech concerning the improvement of the party's methods and work style. He set three requirements on leading cadres at various levels.

The first requirement put forward by Comrade Gao Yang is attaching importance to investigations and studies and to training full-time cadres for carrying out work in this respect.

He said: Chairman Mao always stressed investigations and studies. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, our party long ago fostered the tradition of attaching importance to investigations and studies. However, like other fine traditions of the party, this tradition has been seriously damaged in past years. At present, many leading cadres do not pay attention to carrying out investigations and studies. Some young cadres do not know how to carry out investigations and studies. In the past few years, a superficial work style has been quite common among cadres. They care what their superiors and the book say but ignore how things stand. The practice of indulging in exaggerations and writing long but empty stereotypical reports and delivering similar speeches has widely spread. Even when some leading cadres go to the grassroots level, they only gain superficial understanding through cursory observation and do not know how things have developed. Sometimes they also stay at a selected grassroots unit and make investigations. However, they are used to bringing back some figures and facts without putting forth views that analyze and sum up the law of development. They carry out investigations but do not make studies. This not only reflects that they are not using the right methods but also that their ideological level is not high. Therefore, it is necessary to improve existing work method. It is also necessary to have a new understanding of the importance of carrying out investigations and also the demand of raising the ideological level.

Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in learning methods for carrying rural investigations advocated and practiced by Chairman Mao. They should also organize cadres to seriously study in order to understand how to do a good job in carrying out investigations and studies.

We must set up a system of leading cadres forming ties with grassroots units. Leading cadres at a certain level must separately form ties with one or several grassroots units of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, student and scientific research sectors. Only if we stay at a selected grassroots unit and make investigations or have frequent contacts with one or two grassroots units in order to understand things in all aspects and make studies in light of relevant principles and policies of the central authorities can we make correct judgments on the work there; and only by proceeding from one thing to another and from something special to something general can we give correct guidance to the work of a certain aspect in an overall way. Leading cadres should do it this way and they should also encourage cadres at lower levels to do it this way.

We must select young and middle-aged cadres who are senior middle school graduates or college graduates and who are interested in studying problems and form investigation teams and offices of leading party and government organs at all levels. We must provide favorable conditions for members of these teams and offices to study and work, give them guidance in reading books, newspapers and periodicals and ask them to concentrate their efforts on making investigations and studies. Through study, training and making investigations at selected grassroots units, they will gradually become "brain trusts" of party and government leading organs at various levels. Their participation in policy-making discussions will be helpful for leading organs to make a correct judgment of the situation and exercise correct leadership.

We are undertaking new and arduous tasks and are faced with extremely complicated political, economic and cultural conditions. We must change the outdated methods of leadership. Training and depending on "brain trusts" is one method to modernize leadership. It should be adopted gradually.

Full-time cadres who are engaged in making investigations and studies and who have proved themselves capable can be absorbed into leading groups at various levels. This is also a way to train successors.

The second requirement put forward by Comrade Gao Yang is leading other cadres in earnestly reading books and striving to become "red and expert" competent personnel capable of fulfilling the modernization program.

He said: Many of the comrades whom I get in touch with do not like to read books very much and their knowledge is not enough. They should make up their missed lessons and study hard. "One knows his knowledge is not enough when he studies" and "he will be very eager to study" "when he knows that his knowledge is not enough."

We must make time to read books. We must learn to use our time scientifically and must sacrifice some of our time for recreation and for social intercourse with our friends. We must be able to endure hardships. However, after fostering a habit of reading books, we will find it enjoyable and interesting instead of something difficult.

Have the books, newspapers and periodicals been bought or subscribed for leading cadres at the county level according to the requirements of the central authorities, or are they all available but the cadres are not organized to read and study them? If they are not available, we must spend some money on them. If they are available, chief leading cadres must take the lead in studying them and encourage and organize the broad masses of cadres to study them with great effort.

We must replenish libraries, town cultural centers and libraries of key middle schools. We must draw up a list of books which must be read by leading cadres at the county level and above. We should check against this list and find which books are not available. The missing ones should be supplied or bought by relevant city and county units. We also intend to test and examine leading cadres at various levels and see if they possess the necessary knowledge.

Party schools and cadre schools (construction colleges) at provincial and prefectural (city) levels must be reorganized and strengthened. If their scales are too small, they should be expanded. Cadres at prefectural, city and county levels should receive rotational training and regular training according to the regular educational system as required in the report submitted by the central party school to the Central Committee. Chief leading cadres must participate in studies at party schools in a planned way. They should change their old habit of paying attention only to current work, paying no attention to study and fearing that study will adversely affect their work. Beginning this year, we must make this change.

Prefectural, city and county party committees should hold two study meetings each month. On the basis of paying attention to investigations and to reading books and newspapers, a period of time should be spent on discussing one or two urgent and important questions each month according to the progress in implementing the annual work plans of the central and provincial CPC committees.

In order to encourage deep thinking and to promote study, the provincial CPC committee demands that each prefectural, city or county CPC committee secretary write an article which is to be submitted at the end of March. There is no limit on subject matter but it will be better to write about lessons and experience in work or put forth criticism or suggestions to the provincial CPC committee. The article may talk about the experience of a certain aspect of work or about a certain typical experience. The article may be written by an individual who thinks things out for himself or it may be written by the collective. In short, each prefecture, city and county is expected to write an article with a high ideological and writing level. A high ideological level means that the experience or lessons or the criticism and suggestions put forth to the provincial CPC committee must be written in light of theories, principles and policies and should not be common views known to everybody. A high writing level means that the article must be brief, clear, simple, unadorned, logical and to the point.

The third requirement put forward by Comrade Gao Yang is firmly grasping the work of overcoming the phenomenon of lax discipline and increasing the fighting capacity and efficiency of the party.

He said: After the decade of internal turmoil, the phenomenon of lax discipline is common in the party and government organs at various levels throughout the province. Following consolidation, the situation has greatly improved. However, at present, violations against party and administration discipline still occur frequently. On the other hand, many of those who are responsible for work in this respect hesitate to press forward or act wrongly out of personal considerations. It is necessary for us to state our position, and existing conditions permit us to do so. We must strictly enforce discipline. We must dare to investigate, interfere with and strictly educate and punish those who have violated the party or administrative discipline. We must see to it that "orders are carried out and discipline is not violated."

The provincial CPC committee encourages strict discipline. In the past 6 months, it has solemnly handled typical cases of those who violated discipline, adversely affected the work or impaired the party's prestige. It has also publicized these cases in newspapers and inner-party circulars in order to educate the cadres and to strive to stop this unhealthy trend. It will continue to do so and all prefectural, city and county CPC committees are expected to do the same.

The division of work between the party and the government has been seriously practiced at provincial, prefectural (city) and county levels for nearly half a year and efficiency has increased to a certain extent. After streamlining the organs and restructuring the leading groups, the quality and mental state of cadres will be further improved. Therefore, the question of further increasing the efficiency of party and government organs should be given high priority. We must implement the responsibility system among office workers in accordance with the principle of integrating power, duties and interests and should carry out experiments at selected points. After experience is gained, the system will be gradually implemented in organs at various levels in the second half of this year. As a result of eating out of "the big pot" for a long time, old irresponsible habits of sluggishness, red tape, disputing over trifles and asking a higher level to resolve contradictions are deep-rooted in many organs. We must strive to get rid of them this year.

Comrade Gao Yang concluded: In the new year, leading cadres of the party at all levels should throw themselves into new battles with a new work spirit so that the localities and departments where they work will make new contributions to the four modernizations and emit new brilliance.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANHUI CIRCULAR ON WORK AMONG INTELLECTUALS

OW302124 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular calling on party committees at all levels to further improve their work concerning intellectuals, show concern and care for intellectuals, support their work and create favorable conditions for intellectuals so that they can put their talents and abilities to still better use for building up the socialist motherland.

The circular pointed out that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has done a great deal of work in implementing the central organs' policy toward intellectuals which in turn has played a significant role in arousing intellectuals' enthusiasm in working for the four modernizations. Because of the persistent influence of "left" ideas, however, many leading cadres still lack sufficient understanding of the status and role of intellect and intellectuals in the new period. They have failed to regard intellectuals as a truly dependable force for realizing the four modernizations. They have harbored "left" prejudices against the intellectuals or even secretly regarded the intellectuals as targets for reform. There are also others who wrongly accuse intellectuals of becoming cocky once again when they perceive that the intellectuals' enthusiasm has been aroused by the party's policy. This kind of mentality among the leaders is extremely harmful to the furtherance of the party's policy toward intellectuals and must be promptly corrected.

The circular called on leaders at all levels to better their understanding of the importance of intellect and intellectuals; raise their consciousness in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals; establish good social practice that respect science, knowledge and the intellectuals; and regard the work to scout for intellectuals, assign them to important posts and show concern for and foster intellectuals as a major task of party committees at all levels.

It is necessary to show concern for the political maturing of intellectuals, boldly promote capable intellectuals with political integrity to leading posts and do a real good job in recruiting party members from among intellectuals. At the same time, it is also necessary to promptly complete the work of evaluating intellectuals' academic ranks and job titles in accordance with relevant regulations of the State Council and the provincial CPC committee and provincial government.

The circular also called on party committees at all levels to continuously improve intellectuals' working and living conditions, particularly middle-aged intellectuals, help them solve actual difficulties and take contingency measures if necessary to help intellectuals solve their financial difficulties and difficulties in seeking medical treatment or finding jobs for their children.

The circular emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to reform the current structure of teaching and scientific research organizations and vigorously support scientific research personnel's pioneering spirit thereby giving them the power of decision-making, encouraging the interflow of talented personnel and permitting them to hold outside teaching jobs when they have fulfilled the teaching and scientific research tasks of their parent units. It is necessary to encourage the institutions of higher learning and scientific research units to contact, cooperate and sign technical support contracts with industrial plants and rural communes and brigades.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHEJIANG CIRCULAR ON MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

OW302321 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government issued a circular asking all full-time middle schools to cancel restudy classes for ex-graduates seeking advanced schooling.

The circular pointed out that these classes were opened under particular historical conditions. Following changes in these conditions, these classes have become a problem, seriously affecting reform and improvement of education.

The purpose of education is to train personnel for socialist construction. This is particularly so with education in the countryside. Rural education should serve to build up a new countryside, instead of catering for the few seeking an advanced education. The erroneous practice of opening classes for the few seeking advanced schooling must be resolutely corrected.

The circular of the provincial people's government was contained in a comment attached to a provincial education department report, which has been approved and disseminated by the provincial people's government.

According to the provincial education department report, beginning in the autumn of 1983, all the province's full-time middle schools and agricultural vocational schools are prohibited from running any restudy classes for ex-graduates of senior or junior middle schools seeking advanced schooling, nor should they admit any ex-graduates of senior or junior middle schools to any of their current school classes for restudy. Before this winter vacation, the various prefectural, city and county education departments should carry out reform of current classes for ex-graduates. First, the size of these restudy classes should be scaled down. Second, ex-graduates now restudying for graduation or in any other classes should be persuaded to leave school.

Beginning in the autumn of 1983, the length of schooling for freshmen of senior middle schools will be changed to 3 years; and full-time middle schools should cooperate with agricultural, scientific, technical and other departments to open vocational training classes to meet local needs, so long that these training programs do not adversely affect the schools' quality of education or their normal curricula.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN: DISMISSAL OF INTELLECTUAL CORRECTED BY LEADERS

HK010447 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, on 4 January, Zhuzhou welding equipment plant held a meeting of cadres at and above medium level. The meeting was held with the assistance of, and attended by, leading comrades of the Zhuzhou City CPC Committee and aimed at correcting the mistakes of the plant CPC committee's mistakes in wrongly dismissing, in violation of the party's organizational line and principle, Comrade (Pu Jinshan), a comrade qualified according to the four standards (young in age, revolutionary, well-educated and professionally competent), from his post as deputy plant director. The meeting announced that (Pu Jinshan) would remain in his concurrent posts of deputy plant director and general engineer.

(Pu Jinshan) is 42 years old. He graduated from the welding section of the Engineering Department of Qinghua University in 1965. In 1979, he was appointed deputy general engineer. In 1980, he was promoted to deputy plant director and concurrently general engineer. During the past 10 and more years, he has studied hard welding technology and published many theses and translations of foreign theses in national journals on welding technology. Together with workers and technical staff, he has succeeded in developing 6 new products and transforming the technology of 11 old products and completed 120 projects of technical transformation. Owing to the common efforts of himself and other staff and workers, the plant has continuously improved the quality of its products, opened up a larger market for its products and achieved marked economic results. The workers cited him as a cadre who met the requirements of cadres being revolutionary, young, better-educated and professionally competent and a popular person.

However, at a meeting of the plant CPC committee on 8 September and a meeting of cadres at medium level on 9 September in 1981, (Lei Zhenyi), secretary of the plant CPC committee suddenly announced the dismissal of (Pu Jinshan) from his post of deputy plant director. This news shocked the masses both inside and outside the plant. Many staff members and workers were perplexed and personally demanded that the plant leaders account for the dismissal.

At the beginning of last November, a press unit reflected things about (Pu) to the central authorities through an internal publication. Comrade Wan Li

clearly gave a written instruction that this kind of attitude toward intellectuals must be corrected. Comrade Huang Kecheng of the central commission for discipline inspection told his secretary to give a telephone call to the province, stating that the dismissal of Comrade (Pu Jinshan) was wrong and instructing the responsible comrades of Hunan Provincial CPC Committee to personally inquire into this case. At the end of last December, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, came to Zhuzhou to investigate the case, and sent an investigation team to investigate the case together with the Zhuzhou City CPC Committee. On 4 January this year, the responsible comrades of the city CPC committee came to this plant to hold a meeting of the plant CPC committee and a meeting of cadres at medium level. Lei Zhenyi, secretary of the plant CPC committee, made a self-criticism at the meeting of cadres at medium level. At the beginning of January, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, came to Zhuzhou city to visit and kindly talk with Comrade (Pu Jinshan) and listen to his opinions. Mao moreover encouraged him to do his work bravely in order to make new contributions to the four modernizations.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HE JINGZHI ADDRESSES THEORETICAL CRITICISM FORUM

OW100609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 FEB (XINHUA)—The All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles held a forum on theoretical criticism in Beijing in the middle and later part of January to exchange views on current literary and art creations and theoretical criticism, and also exchanged experiences and discussed how to strengthen literary and art theoretical criticism in various units under the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles. The forum propose that literary and art theoretical workers must make efforts to raise the political and ideological level, cultivate Marxist-Leninist theories, enrich specialized knowledge, further master the law governing literature and art and enhance the ability to distinguish and analyze literary and art phenomena in order to elevate the prestige of theoretical criticism with a firm, scientific theoretical basis, and unite with writers and artists in making literary and art creations flourish. At the forum, comrades said: Our literature and arts are moving along the path charted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. While affirming the correct main trend in literary and art work, the CPC Central Committee has also reminded us to expeditiously pay attention to overcoming "left" mistakes and the erroneous tendency of bourgeois liberalism in actual work. The 12th CPC National Congress also issued a call for developing spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core. All this has given great impetus to literary and art work.

It was pointed out at the forum that literary and art theoretical criticism in the past several years has played a remarkable role in setting things right and promoting creation and the tremendous achievements have been made thereof. However, there are also shortcomings: doctrinairism and the practice of theory deviating from realities still exist in certain areas; erroneous viewpoints running counter to the fundamental Marxist theory have also appeared. An important task on the current theoretical front is to correct the situation in which theory has been lagging behind creation, a situation, to a certain extent, that has existed in the past years. Only by so doing will theory truly become an important force in promoting socialist literary and art creation and socialist literature and art as a whole.

Among those who spoke at the forum were responsible persons of departments of literary and art circles concerned Chen Huanmei, Feng Mu, Zhao Xun and Cheng Yong. In his speech, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the propaganda department

of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: An important work to be done is to study the literary and art movement and creation, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding principle, and grapple with new conditions and find new answers to problems. It is wrong to look down on and discriminate against this work. We must make every effort to make this work a success. More than 80 people attended this forum including literary and art theoretical workers from various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional literature and art federations, and literary and art commentators of various associations under the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles in the capital.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON LITERARY, ART COMMENTARY

HK110339 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Create a New Situation in Literary and Art Criticisms With the Reform Spirit"]

[Text] It is obvious to all that great achievements have been made in recent years by literary and art commentary in the way of bringing order out of chaos and promoting literary creations. But at the same time, it is, in certain respects, also lagging behind the development of literary creation, and there is an obvious gap when compared with the demand of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. To quickly change this condition and create a new situation in literary and art commentary, it is necessary to have the spirit of courageously carrying out reforms.

Literary creation and commentary are two auxiliary wings of socialist literature and art. However, many of the comrades, including certain leading cadres responsible for literary and art propaganda, have regarded commentary work as now essential, or have made one-sided interpretations and demands on commentary work. Some have even set commentary against literary creation. This kind of concept and the fact that the commentary ranks and the creative ranks are basically out of proportion have a direct bearing on why commentary work has become a weak link in the whole of socialist literature and art. It is necessary to get rid of this kind of concept with the spirit of reform and to immediately take effective measures to strengthen and expand the commentary ranks and ground before commentary work can become a strong and powerful wing of our literature and art.

The prestige and guiding role of literary and art commentary can only depend on its theoretical correctness and profundity, its grasp of the laws of literature and art and the attraction of the article itself. However, in the eyes of some comrades, they seem to think that there is no need to study the basic principles of Marxism in the writing of literary and art commentary. Many literary and art commentary articles not only have no solid Marxist philosophical foundation, but also have not thoroughly probed into artistic laws. They are only accustomed to using a few ready-made standard concepts, jargon and generalities for the works and the literary and art phenomena, and therefore lack persuasiveness and sincerity. To basically change this kind of condition, it is necessary to smash all outmoded conventions and frameworks

with a spirit of reform, to put forward ideologically and institutionally an explicit demand of learning basic Marxist theory on the literary and art workers, and also to adopt practical measures to reform the literary style of commentary articles.

Literary and art commentary is also a form of aesthetics. It should promptly sum up the new experiences and find answers to the new problems appearing in the literary and art movement and creative practice. To a certain extent, the phenomenon of commentary divorced from reality which has existed for a long time, is also an obstacle to the creation of a new situation in literary and art creation. The idea and practice which hold that only the study of history can be regarded as learning and that commentary on the existing state of affairs cannot reflect an academic level, are completely wrong, we not only must create public opinion, but we must also by way of organization, establishment, publication and distribution and title assessment, encourage people to strengthen the study of the existing state of affairs. At the same time, we must also change the method of writing commentary behind closed doors. Commentators must make friends with the writers. Like the writers, they must constantly go deep into life on the frontline of the four modernizations so that literary and art commentary and real life will forge ahead and keep on creating a new situation together.

The ranks and ground of literary and art commentary must be strengthened and expanded. On the other hand, reforms must be carried out in the management system of literary and art commentary organs (including the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Union of Chinese Writers, research offices under the Ministry of Culture, research institutes under the Academy of Sciences and editorial departments in charge of literature and art of newspapers and journals). The people employed by literary and art commentary organs must be competent and qualified, and we must put a stop to the unhealthy tendency of taking the back door. We must implement measures for the circulation of qualified people, promptly draw in the people required and transfer the people no longer suited to work in this field. At the same time, based on the characteristics of their own work, the literary and art commentary organs must set up a responsibility system that really lives up to its names in order to fully arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of every commentator. Only in this way can our literary and art commentary ranks keep abreast of the needs of the new situation.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON REASSESSMENT OF PAN MEI

HK091518 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 83 p 2

[Report by Qiu Huai [4428 2037]: "Pan Mei Was a Meritorious Official in History"]

[Text] In novels, traditional operas and popular legends, Pan Mei is portrayed as a treacherous official. However, he was a meritorious official in history. This is a viewpoint put forth by Gu Quanfang in his article entitled "Reverse the Case of Pan Mei" published in JINYANG XUEKAN (JINYANG LEARNED JOURNAL), Issue No 6, 1982.

The article observes and studies the main deeds and achievements throughout the life of Pan Mei, maintaining that during the chaotic years of war in the 5 dynasties and 10 states, the young Pan Mei cherished lofty aspirations and high aims and intended to "win honor and attain wealth and rank." He was unwilling to remain obscure and "become mediocre as other ordinary men." In the year 954 A.D., Chai Rong, Emperor Shizhong of the Zhou Dynasty, fought a war to utterly defeat the troops of the northern Han Dynasty and Qidan. Pan Mei, who was less than 30 years old, succeeded in commanding the hand-picked troops to shoot the enemy troops so that the Liao Army was unable to support the Han Dynasty. When he was young, Pan Mei was active in resisting and guarding against the Liao troops. Later, he fought north and south on many fronts for the Song regime to eliminate the southern Han Dynasty, conquer the southern Tang Dynasty and attack the northern Han Dynasty. In the latter struggles to resist the Liao troops, which lasted for decades, he scored brilliant achievements in the war and became a founder of the state. He performed deeds of valor in putting an end to the chaotic situation of war during the period of the 5 dynasties and 10 states and reunifying the country. Some people say that Pan Mei ordered massacres in Taiyuan according to an account in the sketchbook "Jin Yu Lu" written in the Yuan Dynasty. Gu Quanfang stresses that such an account is not completely reliable. It was Emperor Taizhong of the Song Dynasty who issued a military order for pouring water into and burning Jinyang. Therefore, Pan Mei was not primarily responsible for it. In the meantime, more data have proved that Pan Mei was not a brutal manslayer. From a general historical point of view, Pan Mei's meritorious deeds should be affirmed.

The article stresses: With regard to the persecution of Yang Ye, it was not Pan Mei who should be held responsible for it. When Emperor Yong Xi was carrying out a northern expedition, the troops of Song and Liao confronted each other in the northern part of Shanxi. Yang Ye was in charge of defending Yanmenguan. Wang Shen and Liu Wenyu, inspectors general of the army, advocated fighting the battle, but Pan Mei did not reveal his position. As a result, Yang Ye was compelled to fight the battle and died in Chenjiagu. Pan Mei was unable to resist Wang Shen. Although Pan Mei was a commander in chief, Wang Shen and Liu Wenyu were inspectors general who were able to act independently and defiantly and had prerogatives to directly report to the emperor. Comrade Jian Bozan pointed out: "It was Wang Shen who should be held mainly responsible for persecuting Yang Ye to death." Some people hold another viewpoint that Pan Mei once submitted a written statement to the emperor, speaking ill of Yang Ye. Such an assertion was historically groundless, because 1) After the victory of the war, Pan and Yang were both promoted. It was unnecessary for Pan to bear a grudge against his subordinate; 2) No contradictions existed between Pan and Yang and they always cooperated with each other well; 3) Even if Pan told the emperor something about Yang Ye, he could do it openly. It was unnecessary for him to furtively speak ill of Yang Ye. The reason why the meritorious deeds of Yang Ye in the expedition carried out by Emperor Yong Xi were not mentioned in the "Annals of the Song Dynasty: A Biography of Pan Mei" should be attributed to the usual practice of revising history. It was just the same as the account in the "History of the Song Dynasty: A Biography of Yang Ye." All this does not mean that Pan was jealous of Yang. As for the account concerning the complaints made by Zhe Taijun, Yang Ye's wife, against Pan Mei, they did not hold water. Who was Yang Ye's wife? There is no record of her in history. Zhe Taijun was a fictitious character in art who cannot be used as historical evidence. During the period of the northern and southern Song dynasties, the assessment of Pan Mei was fair. However, following the Yuan Dynasty, the image of Pan Mei as a negative character was created by artists.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING: SHENYANG ESTABLISHES UNIVERSITY

SK061047 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] On 14 January 1983, the provincial people's government officially approved the establishment of the Shenyang University. After the establishment of the Shenyang University, the former Shenyang branch of the Dongbei Engineering College and the former Shenyang branch of the Liaoning University should be closed. The students now studying in these two branches should be trained according to the original plans and after they finish their studies, graduation certificates should be issued to them by Shenyang University.

Shenyang University is a professional school and run by the Shenyang City. Its capital construction funds and running expenses should be provided by the city authority. The enrollment of this university is tentatively fixed at 2,000 students and the period of schooling at 2 to 3 years. The university will offer 12 specialities, including universal machinery, architecture for public and civilian use, automation of industrial enterprises, environmental protection, concrete and building products, management of industrial economy, planned statistics, commercial economy, accounting, law, English and Japanese. Enrollment should be aimed at students in Shenyang City.

The main target of this university is to train competent persons with university and college education levels for small and medium-sized enterprises and establishments and for the units owned by collectives. Its enrollment should be brought under the provincial plan. During the studying period, the students themselves should bear all the costs and no residence will be provided. After graduation, the students will not be brought under the state unified distribution plan and employment will be given them through selection. After being employed, they will enjoy the same remuneration as that for graduates from other universities and colleges.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DUAN JUNYI, OTHERS VISIT BEIJING PRIVATE SCHOOLS

OW231033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Wang Chun, vice mayor of Beijing, last night visited the Heping Tailoring School, the Jinhua Art School and the Jingyi Continuation School for Advanced Studies. All these schools are run by local people. Duan Junyi and Wang Chun told the teachers and students of the necessity to mobilize all forces in society and all positive factors to energetically develop people-run education in order to train more qualified personnel for socialist modernization.

The schools run by local people began to appear in Beijing in early 1980. In addition to schools run by democratic parties and mass organizations, Beijing now has 50 schools founded by private individuals with a total enrolment exceeding 10,000. They have trained more than 14,000 persons. Most of their founders are retired teachers and workers who have certain specialized skills, knowledge and school management ability. Most of the students are youth awaiting jobs, workers and a small number of PLA fighters, retired workers, housewives and commune members. As these are continuation schools, the state is not responsible for their graduates' job placement.

Recently, other leading comrades also visited private schools and veteran teachers, who have enthusiastically founded schools and encouraged teachers to continue to run schools well. They included Jiao Ruoyu, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Beijing; Zhang Dazhong and Jia Chunwang, standing committee members of the municipal party committee; Bai Jiefu, vice mayor; and Guan Shixiong, director of the Beijing Municipal Peasants and Workers Education Office.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YANG RUDAI'S PROPOSAL ON SECRETARIES PRAISED

HK250836 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "This Proposal Is Good!"]

[Text] Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai proposed: "Secretaries generally will not attend and speak at business conferences in the future." This proposal is good!

First, it can help to "free" secretaries from conferences. The energies of a person are limited. If he attends and speaks at every conference, he surely will be exhausted solely by attending conferences. Only by reducing his attendance of conferences can he save his time to carry out investigations into the actual situation, keep abreast of new circumstances and solve new problems, and thus really improve his leadership and efficiency.

Second, it can help to get rid of the old practice of everything being monopolized by secretaries. The practice that secretaries attend and speak at all kinds of conferences can in effect easily give rise to the habit that secretaries monopolize everything. Being advantageous to the real division of labor between the party and the government, the breaking down of this convention can help to give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of administrative and professional leading cadres and to improve their work.

Third, it can change the old habit that one must ask secretaries for instruction in handling everything. Secretaries are by no means all-round talents. They may not be proficient in all fields. What can they say if they are required to speak at all business conferences? This is a real problem. As they are secretaries, what they say must be conveyed and implemented as directives, even if they are wrong. This will cause more trouble. Now that secretaries generally do not have to attend and speak at business conferences but only have to attend conferences when necessary and speak on those fields for which they are well prepared, their work will be improved and their prestige will be enhanced among the masses.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON WANG HESHOU REPORT

HK230329 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference on 22 February to make arrangements for studying and implementing the report delivered by Comrade Wang Heshou at the second plenary session of the central discipline inspection commission. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun made a speech. He put forward the following demands:

"1. The party committees at all levels must immediately organize party members and cadres to study the central circular and the report, deeply appreciate the spiritual essence of the documents and enhance consciousness in correcting the party work style. In particular, members of party committee standing committees at county and equivalent level and above must take the lead in studying the documents.

"2. In study, it is necessary to persistently link theory to reality, grasp the key problems and tangibly correct unhealthy practices. At present it is necessary to focus on the following problems: 1) Vigorously arrest unhealthy practices that seriously damage the interests of the state and the people; 2) Continue to get a good grasp of the struggle against serious economic crime; 3) find out and promptly handle problems of unhealthy practices that have appeared in the course of structural reform; 4) The discipline inspection committees at all levels must work together with the departments concerned to organize pilot projects in party rectification.

"3. Resolutely overcome the phenomena of weakness and looseness in certain party organizations. The party committees and leading cadres must set an example in upholding party spirit, set strict demands on themselves, and boldly struggle against all unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline.

"4. The propaganda departments at all levels must act according to the central circular and the report, vigorously create public opinion in connection with local reality, criticize unhealthy practices, and contribute to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style as soon as possible."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PLA CADRE EXPELLED FROM CPC FOR LACK OF ACTION

OW250248 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] In the 22 January national hookup program this broadcast station reported that (Zhang Jianchun), a female bus conductor in Hunan's Yiyang County fearlessly fought against gangsters in defiance of brute force. We also criticized the passengers for not acting in time of danger.

Among the passengers criticized was a PLA cadre who was identified as the assistant with the rank of deputy battalion executive officer of an air force unit under the Kunming PLA units. After this news was reported the party committee of the air force unit under the Kunming PLA units quickly conducted an investigation on the cadre who did not act properly in time of danger. The investigation verified the news reported. Recently, the party committee of the air force unit under the Kunming PLA units decided to expel that cadre from the CPC and remove him from his post administratively. The party committee also issued a circular to all units and above the regiment level. It says: All units should organize party members to keep this incident in mind and raise their consciousness to study and practice communist ideology. With the experience of this incident all units should strengthen the consciousness and courage of all cadres and fighters in struggling against evil trends. You should publicize vigorously the good people and the good deeds of your units so as to create a good atmosphere for everyone to act politely, observe discipline, uphold justice, and support the upright and suppress evil in a positive manner and with courage in order to struggle against evildoers and evil deeds.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN: PREFECTURE MISUSES EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

HK170257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the Wanxian Prefectural Education Bureau misappropriated 420,000 yuan of education funds to build 1 administrative building and 2 residential buildings. The Wanxian Prefectural CPC Committee has attached great importance to this issue. The discipline inspection committee is organizing forces to investigate and deal with the matter. The party group of the education bureau has sent a written self-examination to the prefectural CPC committee.

Wanxian Prefecture is a poor mountain area. Local finances are short, and the state can only allocate limited funds for education. Secondary and primary school premises throughout the prefecture are simple and crude. All rural secondary and primary schools are short of equipment. In some schools three students are sharing one desk and there are not even enough funds for administration. The living conditions of teachers and students are even worse. It is in these conditions that the leaders of the prefectural education bureau, heedless of the hardships of teachers and staff, flouted party discipline and state law and misappropriated education funds to build cozy nests for themselves. This has had a very bad influence. Instances of misappropriation of education funds have now occurred in some counties as well.

The 17 February SICHUAN RIBAO carries a frontpage short commentary, pointing out that this violation of discipline must be dealt with severely.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JILIN: INTERVIEW ON EDUCATIONAL REFORMS REPORTED

SKL90845 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Report on Interview of "A responsible comrade of the provincial educational bureau" by a station reporter—read by announcers—date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What is the guiding ideology of our provincial educational undertakings in the new period of 1983?

Answer: The 12th Party Congress regarded education as one of the three strategic priorities in the course of developing the national economy. It is a major decision that our party should lead the people across the country to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. However, at present not all departments and fronts have a clear understanding about this issue. Our educational department is urged to go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigations and studies and unremittingly publicize the decision of the party Central Committee. At the same time, we should clearly understand that some leading departments at all levels still have confused ideas about and look down upon education. In line with realities, efforts should be made to solve the problems of some cadres and some people's mental blocks so as to integrate our thinking with action to take education as one of the three major strategic priorities in the development of the national economy.

Question: How is our province to develop educational undertakings at the beginning of the new period?

Answer: In the new period, our province should continue to successfully readjust educational reforms. Educational undertakings below the secondary school level should concentrate readjustment on making primary school education universal, consolidating and upgrading junior middle schools, readjusting and reducing the number of regular secondary schools and consolidating and developing vocational and technical education.

This year, the vocational and technical schools plan to recruit 35,000 students. The secondary vocational education should properly offer special courses which are currently lacking and should strengthen weak disciplines.

The enrollment targets of secondary technical schools affiliated to the provincial authority should be changed in a step-by-step manner from senior middle school graduates to junior middle school ones.

Higher education should, in the light of differences in talents, properly set up arts, law, financial, light textile and foodstuff courses and try every possible means to tap the potential of old schools in order to train technical talents.

Institutions of higher learning should center scientific research on economic construction and pay great attention to researching some key issues that have great economic results in the course of economic construction, so as to directly serve the province's economic construction.

In the development of higher education, we should adopt the method of walking on two legs--that is, we should adopt various ways to run schools--and enthusiastically develop radio and TV universities, universities for staff members, workers and peasants and special courses for cadres in order to train various types of professional talents at various administrative levels.

This year, while continuously reforming the educational structure, our province should conduct rural educational reforms. Rural senior middle schools should be transformed into rural vocational schools and vocational and technical schools, and a fixed number of rural senior middle schools should be retained. Rural senior and junior middle schools should set up courses on agricultural technology. We also should combine rural school education with spare-time adult education in order to form a flexible educational system, to upgrade the educational and scientific level of the vast number of peasants and to serve the development of local production.

Regular senior middle schools should expand decisionmaking powers and adopt the contract system to conduct pilot teaching and scientific research tasks.

Senior middle schools for agriculture, medicine and teaching should carry out the method of combining the unified enrollment system with the directional enrollment system in a planned way so as to solve the short-handed problems in border districts. The key to upgrading educational quality lies in upgrading the level of teachers' quality.

Question: What plans should be made with regard to this issue?

Answer: The general guiding ideology should vigorously concentrate on enhancing the construction of teachers colleges and teachers colleges for advanced studies at all levels so as to readjust and upgrade the quality of teachers.

In the coming new year, schools at all levels should formulate and implement systems of fixed numbers of staff members and workloads and the teachers' ranks at middle and primary schools should be consolidated through arrangements, examinations and readjustments.

Those unqualified teachers who have no prospects after being trained should be readjusted. In order to readjust those teachers, a system of teachers' personal responsibilities should be established and perfected. We should attach importance to carrying out the system of teachers' floating wages so as to eliminate the practice of not differentiating between good and poor performance, and the practice of eating from the same big pot.

Those teachers deemed unqualified through examinations, who have prospects if trained, should be trained by various means. From now to 1990, university teachers and middle and primary school teachers should attain the relevant educational degree and be competent to teach their subjects. A solid foundation will be laid for ensuring educational quality and developing educational undertakings.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' URGES RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUALS

HK211258 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 2

["Weekly Comment" column by Qian Zheng [6692 2973] and Fan Heng [2868 3801]:
"'The Removal of the Label and Coronation' Should be Continued"]

[Text] As far back as at the Guangzhou conference in 1962, Comrade Zhou Enlai clearly declared that we had to remove the labels from and give coronation to our intellectuals, that is, remove from them the label of bourgeois intellectuals and declare that they were laboring people intellectuals. However, because of the interference of "leftism" and especially the sabotage of the "gang of four," it was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that we have been able to gradually achieve this "removal of labels and granting of coronation."

Now there are no longer any people who will publicly stick the label of "bourgeoisie" on our intellectuals, but the poisonous influence of "leftism" has not yet been completely eliminated and the various kinds of prejudice and discrimination against intellectuals still exist. The big label has been removed, but the small ones still remain. Even now there are some people who regard our intellectuals' eagerness to learn and desire to make progress as "an ambition for fame and gains" or as "individualism." They treat our intellectuals' suggestions of reform as "attempts to make a show of being different from ordinary people," and their demand for making political progress as an "ambition for party membership and official posts." Of course, we can never say that our intellectuals have no defects or cannot be criticized. The problem is that we should not stick to the "leftist" idea in regarding the above-mentioned criticisms as being the "essential nature" of the intellectuals without making analysis, and we should realize that these criticisms have, to a very great extent, originated from "leftist" prejudice or from a lack of understanding of the nature of the labor of intellectuals.

Hasn't such a fine comrade as Lu Jianfu been scolded for his "individualism" and for being the "king" of his "independent kingdom"? Lu Jianfu never gave any thought to his personal interests and entirely forgot himself in wholeheartedly working for the party and serving the people. How could there be any "individualism" in him? Furthermore, the intellectuals are engaged in mental labor. Though it is necessary for them to discuss collectively and cooperate in carrying out their work, a large amount of their work basically

has to be done individually through reading, considering, intensively studying, experimenting and writing. In order to really make contributions to the four modernizations, they must put in a lot of hard labor. People must respect this kind of labor and should by no means regard this working in an individual manner as "individualism." As for writing books and publishing theses by intellectuals using their personal names, this is not only a contribution to the four modernizations but also shows that they have the courage to be responsible for their work. Therefore, we should by no means blame them for this and call this a action originating from a "pursuit for fame and gains."

The prejudice and discrimination against intellectuals is a kind of manifestation of foolishness and backwardness. It is a long-standing and deeply established habit. We must publicly criticize this kind of prejudice and even fight against it. We must continue to carry out the work of "removing the label and giving coronation." We must fully realize that without the intellectuals, it is impossible to achieve the four modernizations and that we must give better play to the role of the intellectuals in the construction of the two civilizations.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN: COMMENTARY URGES POPULARIZING PRIMARY EDUCATION

HK181336 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 83

["Short" commentary: "Run Schools in Many Forms and Do Well in Popularizing Primary Education"]

[Excerpts] Education is an important strategic point in developing our country's economy. Primary education is the foundation of the educational cause as a whole. If primary education is not popularized, illiteracy will continue to exist and secondary and higher education will lose a solid foundation. Therefore, to create a new situation in educational work, doing well in grasping the popularization of primary education is an important link.

The rate of school attendance of school-age children from 1979-81 in our province dropped for 3 consecutive years. There were many reasons for this situation. However, one of the important reasons was that the rural schools were mainly full-time schools and could not meet the peasants' needs in production and livelihood. This posed a new problem to education departments and relevant departments.

In the new situation, to do well in popularizing primary education, we must run schools in various forms in rural areas. While running full-time primary schools well, we must run many forms of simple-equipped primary schools, such as developing morning, afternoon and evening courses, half-day schools and mobile schools. The provincial education department recently issued several viewpoints on running rural primary schools in various forms and at the same time issued the Yunnan provincial teaching plan for the simple-equipped primary schools. This is an important measure to promote the popularization of primary education in the rural areas in our province. We hope that, in light of realities, all places will seriously implement them.

The declining tendency of the rate of school attendance of school-age children in our province this school year has changed and the rate of school attendance has begun to rise. This is due to that fact that many rural areas have begun to run schools in various forms. All places must seriously sum up experiences in the aspect and run schools in various forms well. They must formulate plans for running schools in various forms. It is necessary to gradually consolidate and perfect all form of simply-equipped primary schools. It is essential to ensure that in the 1980s, our province will basically popularize primary education.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SICHUAN RIBAO' URGES EXTRA EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

HK161011 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Do a Conscientious Job of Helping Young and Middle-aged Workers and Staff Members Make up Missed Lessons of Culture and Technology"]

[Text] The work of helping young and middle-aged workers and staff members make up missed lessons of culture and technology is in progress throughout the province. It is an important policy to build up socialist material and spiritual civilization. We hope that party leaders at all levels will put this difficult task on their agenda and give substantial support to it.

Not long ago, various departments and localities and medium and big enterprises did some work in helping staff members, in particular young and middle-aged workers, make up missed lessons of culture. This gave rise to the emergence of the first batch of advanced units such as the Zhongnan rubber factor, Chongqing iron and steel company, Chengdu meat joint factory, and Chongqing brewery. The number of young and middle-aged workers who have taken pains to study culture and technology and made progress is on the increase. This is a good trend. However, certain areas have not yet seriously put the work, especially the work of making up missed lessons of culture and technology, on the agenda. This is a very undesirable phenomenon which is worthy of notice. We must adopt effective measures and improve the work of helping young and middle-aged workers make up missed lessons of culture and technology.

In his policy report at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that "the key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. At present, the management and production technology of many of our enterprises is still backward, a large number of workers lack essential scientific knowledge and operational skills, and there is also an acute shortage of skilled workers and technicians." Leaders at all levels in our enterprises must clearly realize that the level of workers' scientific and technological knowledge has much to do with the standard of management, workers' output and the pace of production. Leaders who only care about the achievement of production targets without paying any attention to workers' cultural and technological education, and leaders who only care about the present without paying any attention to long-term planning can by no means run modernized

enterprises efficiently. Leaders with foresight are concerned with enhancing workers' political awareness and their standard of scientific knowledge. They are also good at guiding workers to make use of scientific knowledge to facilitate production development and at running modernized enterprises practically. We believe that the number of such leaders and enterprises will increase, and the work in helping young and middle-aged workers and staff members make up missed lessons of culture and technology by various enterprises will be done better and better.

As to the young and middle-aged workers, there exists a problem of how to enhance their understanding. Many young workers believe that they can complete their task without studying because they have worked in their factory for many years and that they are familiar with operational skills. Such a point of view is to a certain extent blind. We think that it is inadequate for a qualified worker to carry out routine production operation only; he must also possess corresponding knowledge of culture, technology and theory, so that he can fulfill his responsibility intelligently in all difficult situations, upgrade products, test new products, make use of new technology and the transformation of enterprises to cope with new changes in production factors. We must understand that the technology of modernized enterprises is in a constant state of change. Not only must young and middle-aged workers work hard to keep abreast of the situation, many engineering technicians must also work hard to study, or else they will fail to keep up. The actual situation proves that if a young or middle-aged worker does well in making up missed lessons of culture and technology, he acquires thorough knowledge of language, mathematics, physics and chemistry and enters the realm of science and technology. He becomes a worker with his might redoubled and can display his skills to the full in production.

In order to do a conscientious job of helping young and middle-aged workers and staff members make up missed lessons of culture and technology, attention should be paid to many kinds of substantial work in addition to proper ideological understanding. Lessons must start from a practical point and take a multi-tier and multifarious form. Different department, different types of work, and different cultural backgrounds require different measures. Indiscriminate practice should be avoided. We must study for the purpose of application, and quality has to be emphasized. We must coordinate our plans and stress key points. Work must be done to make up missed lessons of culture as well as technology. We must concentrate on both. We anticipate that under the leadership of leaders at all levels, the work of helping young and middle-aged workers and staff members make up missed lessons of culture and technology will progress, and the quality of the political, cultural and technological aspects of young and middle-aged workers and staff members will improve comprehensively.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING PAPER REPORTS POSTGRADUATES' SCUFFLE

HK111235 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Wen Yang [2429 3152]: "Strange Incident at Institute of Higher Education—Scuffle Between Postgraduates at Beijing Medical Institute, One Injured and Three Detained"]

[Text] After attacking and wounding someone, a doctorate student called Gu and two master's degree students, Sun and Chen, at the Beijing Medical School, are being detained for investigation.

At about 5:50 on the evening of 8 January (Saturday), Yu Baocheng, a graduate student of the medical school, having eaten supper in the canteen, was walking along an unlit stretch of road at the northwest corner of the biochemistry block, when he was suddenly surrounded by five people. One of them first punched him in the eye region, then the others savagely kicked and punched his head, chest and back, until he fell to the ground. The ringleader of the five was the hygiene research student Sun, along with research students, Gu, Chen, etc.

The factors which led to this event were quite inconsiderable. At lunchtime on 7 January, Sun inadvertently knocked Yu Baocheng's bowlful of food onto the floor, and the two came to blows over the incident, both suffering injuries. Onlookers quickly stepped in to mediate, and a department head criticized them, telling them to solve the problem through organizational channels. However, Sun felt insulted, and wanted to "get his own back" so he asked his "brothers" to help. Then Sun made contacts, and plotted the event.

After Yu Baocheng's wounding, Beijing No 3 Medical College Optical Department diagnosed that one of his tear ducts had been severed, and his right eye and cheek had been torn.... The first operation took over 3 hours, the second over 7, and he had to spend from 13-19 January in the hospital.

Personages at the institute said that this incident was incompatible with the current opening up of the "four stresses and five points of beauty" activities. Lessons must be drawn from this, and education in political ideology and the law strengthened among students, to prevent this sort of thing from happening again.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN: TAN QILONG ATTENDS RETIREMENT RALLY

HK110733 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Summary] On 10 February, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held the first rally to award honorable retirement certificates to elderly cadres of organs at the provincial level. The rally took place in the Chengdu, Jinjiang Hall. Attending the rally were retired elderly cadres of all departments, committees and bureaus of organs at the provincial level, principal leading cadres and personnel cadres of all departments at the provincial level and representatives of organs at the provincial level and relevant departments and units in Chengdu City, totaling some 2,200 people. Others also attending were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee and representatives of elderly cadres, including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Wang Chenghan, Lu Dadong, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Jiang Minkuan, Xu Mengxia, Yang Wanxuan, He Haoju, (Bai Shangwu), (Song Dawan), (Xu Chuan), An Faxiao, Zhang Xiushu, Li Zhongyi, Meng Dongbo, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, Ding Changhe, (Xie Jie), Zhao Mengming and (Shen Mou).

Yang Xizong, provincial CPC committee deputy secretary and acting governor, presided over the rally. Yang Rudai, provincial CPC committee secretary, spoke at the rally. He said [begin recording]: "Comrades, today the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government are solemnly holding a rally to award honorable certificates for the first time to some 1,000 retired elderly cadres of organs at the provincial level. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, I am extending by high respects and cordial regards to all retired elderly cadres present here and throughout the province. [applause] We are awarding the honorable certificates to retired elderly cadres because we want to commend their historical meritorious service." [End recording]

Subsequently, Zhao Mengming and (Shen Mou), representatives of retired elderly cadres, spoke at the rally. Zhao Mengming said [begin recording]: "Retirement is not the end of a revolution but its beginning. A Communist Party member must struggle hard for communism all his life." [end recording] He said that a Communist Party member must work hard for the party and the people and contribute toward socialist modernization.

Entrusted by the State Council, the provincial people's government decided to award the PRC elderly cadre's honorable retirement certificates to 1,100 elderly cadres of organs at the provincial level for the first time. Amid the applause, 45 retired elderly comrades went up to the rostrum to receive the certificates on behalf of the retired elderly cadres of their own units and systems.

Films were shown after the rally ended.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ADDRESSES RETIRED CADRES' FORUM

SK050051 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 3 February, the Tianjin Municipal Industrial and Communications Work Department and the Municipal Economic Commission held a forum of retired cadres at all levels. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the municipal CPC committee and the people's government, including Chen Weida, Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie and Li Zhongyuan. Chen Weida spoke.

On behalf of the municipal CPC committee, Chen Weida extended cordial greetings to the forum participants. He said: You veteran comrades here have gained plentiful experiences from the past revolutionary struggles and from socialist construction and are valuable asset of the party and the people. But, being persons who are getting on in years, retirement is necessary. Our party has taken a tortuous road in training and selecting successors. Successfully training the successors is a glorious task of veteran comrades. After retirement, you should continue to engage in your work and warmly support and show concern for the comrades who have been newly promoted to leading posts.

Chen Weida urged participants to look after their health to prolong their lives and to make more contributions to the party's cause. He urged retired cadres to continually concentrate their efforts on study and to give counsel to the comrades who have been newly promoted to leading posts of the municipal CPC committee and other units. He also called on departments concerned to organize health care work for veteran cadres and urged the physical cultural and sports commission to conduct some sports activities conducive to the health of retired veteran cadres.

In his speech, Chen Weida also criticized the old idea of discriminating against retired cadres. He stated: These veteran comrades are persons who have rendered outstanding services to our undertakings. Making proper arrangements for veteran cadres is not a matter concerning individuals, but is a major matter which has a bearing on the party's policies.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN: AN PINGSHENG ISSUES AWARDS TO RETIRED CADRES

HK070817 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 3 February, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a rally in the Kunming People's Shengli Hall to award honorable certificates to 1,284 retired elderly cadres and to extend spring festival greetings to them. Vice Governor Wang Shichao presided over the rally and announced the opening of the rally.

Liu Minghui, provincial CPC committee secretary and governor, spoke at the rally. He said: [begin recording] "Comrades, today we are solemnly holding a rally. Entrusted by the State Council, we are awarding honorable certificates to retired elderly cadres of provincial level organs. This shows that the party, the state and the people are commending the retired elderly cadres for their historical meritorious service and that they are showing concern for and cherishing the retired elderly cadres. This is of important political significance. Our party has trained veteran comrades for many years. They know the overall situation and take it into consideration. They have a noble character and an incorruptible principle. They have taken the interests of the party and the people to heart and gloriously retired. These cadres' retirement--an important structural reform--will be an example for cadres in the future. Here, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, I am extending my most sincere respect and cordial regards to you." [End recording]

In his speech, Governor Liu Minghui expressed hopes that retired elderly comrades will continue to study, be politically and ideologically in line with the CPC Central Committee, pass on experiences and give help to middle-aged and young cadres and be an example for them. They must continue to show concern for the party's cause and take care of their health so as to have a long life.

In his speech, he also demanded: "Leaders and departments at all levels of the party and the government must show better concern for their livelihood, health and study in strict accordance with the CPC Central Committee's relevant regulations so that they can spend their remaining years very well."

(Yang Dejiang), a representative of the retired elderly cadres, spoke at the rally. He said: "Retirement is not the end of a revolutionary career but the beginning of a new revolutionary state." He declared: "To fulfill our pledge of struggling hard for communism to the end, we must forever maintain our revolutionary vigor while we are alive, and struggle hard and do what we can to implement the programs, principles and policies which were formulated by the 12th Congress, and to achieve the four socialist modernizations."

(Wu Tonghu), a representative of the cadres at their posts and a deputy director of the provincial forestry department; (Zhang Xiping), a representative of the CYL and secretary of the provincial CYL committee, also spoke at the rally. They unanimously declared: "We must foster our party's excellent tradition and work style of respecting and cherishing the elderly. We must learn from the good traditions, work style and experiences which our elderly cadres gained at the expense of their blood and sweat. We must contribute toward creating a new situation in socialist construction."

Entrusted by the State Council, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Gao Zhiguo, Sun Yuting, Xue Tao, Li Xingwang, (Liu Shusheng) and (Yan Yinquan), awarded the honorable certificates to retired elderly cadres. Of these cadres, 98 took part in the revolution in the period of the second revolutionary war at home, 577 took part in the revolution in the period of the war of resistance against Japan and 609 took part in the period of the war of liberation.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHAANXI HOLDS MEETING OF RETIRED CADRES

HK110355 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Yang Jianmin [2799 1696 3046]: "Shaanxi Holds Informal Meeting of Retired Cadres"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 January, the provincial CPC committee's general office held an informal meeting of retired cadres who worked in organs of the provincial CPC and CYL committees and in provincial federations of trade unions and women's organizations. More than 50 retired cadres were invited to the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Zhou Yanguang, secretary and secretary general of the provincial party committee. He spoke at the beginning of the meeting. He said: The retirement of elderly cadres is an important matter for our party concerning the replacement of our cadre ranks. It is also a new task. We still lack experience in satisfactorily handling this work. In order to bring the party and state's solicitude for the well-being of our old cadres to them and to do a better job in this field, we convene today's forum. We hope that you will make suggestions and express your opinions regarding our work. After Zhou Yanguang's opening speech, Bai Yaoming, a former deputy secretary of the provincial party committee's provisional commission for discipline inspection; Xi Huai, a former advisor to the organization department of the provincial party committee; and other retired cadres delivered their speeches. Comrade Xi Huai said: Forty years ago, we people attending this meeting were all youths, and 20 years ago, we became middle-aged people. Now, we have become elderly. This is an irreversible natural law. A person may become older and older, but our party's cause must be young and vigorous forever. I am glad to see that comrades in their prime can step up to leading posts.

Zhang Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee in charge of daily work, conveyed sincere greetings to the old comrades attending the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee. He expressed the hope that old comrades who have retired will lead a happy life in their late years. He also required all units to handle the work concerning old cadres in a down-to-earth manner.

Bai Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and principal responsible comrades in various departments of the provincial party committee also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS POPULATION SOCIETY MEETING

HK090847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Yi Guang [2496 0342]: "Meeting Held by Executive Committee of Chinese Population Society"]

[Text] From 10 to 14 January 1983, the Chinese Population Society held a meeting of its executive committee to discuss problems concerning our population and economic and social development.

Everyone held that the strict control of population growth has an extremely great effect on the realization of the strategic goal of quadrupling the total annual industrial and agricultural output and the projection of a relatively comfortable life for the people. Failure to effectively control population growth not only affects the increase in the per capita income of urban and rural people but also affects the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production and actual results. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has scored marked achievements in the science of population in regard to both theory and practice, But the strict control of population growth and the improvement of the quality of the population remain quite arduous tasks. For some years to come, our country will be at the peak of population growth. Every year more than 20 million young men and women will reach the stage of marriage and breeding. This new situation must arouse the close attention of the whole society. Family planning efforts must in no way be relaxed.

Everyone unanimously stressed that with the introduction of the agricultural production responsibility system and especially the implementation of the "double-contract" responsibility system, a new situation has been created in rural economic development. This has produced a positive effect on work in industrial, transportation, trade and other fields. This must be affirmed. But this new situation marking the rural economy has also posed new problems for rural family planning. Due to many fields of endeavor having failed to closely catch up, family planning efforts in many areas have been somewhat relaxed. For some time, certain areas have been in a state where people are allowed to act freely or half freely. The countryside is the focus of family planning. We must take realistic and practicable measures. We must universally promote late marriage and one child for every couple, exercise strict controls about having a second child and resolutely do away with having more than two children.

The meeting suggested that to further strengthen the study of the science on the population, we must not only strengthen the study of the theory on the population base but also strengthen the study of general and specific policies on the population. We must take Marxism as a guide, proceed from the reality of China and establish a population science with the features of China. We must investigate into new conditions concerning the Chinese population, and study new problems concerning the growth of the Chinese population and the rural population in particular, thus enriching and developing our science of population. At present, despite very quick development, the science of population in our country, generally speaking, is still behind the situation concerning the development of work on the population. To create a new situation in the study of the science of population, we must still exert great efforts.

The meeting held that high-quality results were achieved in the third national census. At present, work concerning the census has entered the stage of summation and analysis. The workers in the science on the population must continue to participate in census work. This is not only a necessity for the successful completion of the census but also a necessity for raising the level of the study of the science of population.

The executive committee members and scholars present at the meeting held that to enhance the scientific nature of the science of population is of great importance. In studying the science of population, we must uphold Marxism and strengthen investigation and study of the problem concerning the Chinese population. We must assume an analytical attitude toward the science regarding foreign populations and relevant data. We can neither copy everything in its entirety nor negate everything in a sweeping manner. We must strengthen the cooperation between social science workers and natural science workers and attach sufficient importance to the latest achievements in modern sciences.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HAO JIANXIU SPEAKS AT FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

OW280435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Hao Jianxiu's speech at a Beijing mobilization meeting on launching the family planning propaganda month: "People Throughout the Country, Actively Publicize and Practice Family Planning!"

Comrades:

The nationwide family planning propaganda month will begin on 1 January 1983.

The party Central Committee and the State Council are calling on all CPC and CYL members, cadres at all levels and the people of various nationalities throughout the country to take an active part in this significant activity and make new contributions to further effectively controlling China's population growth.

Family planning is a basic policy of our state. The 12th CPC National Congress has reiterated that we must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. This is an important policy decision made in the light of our experience and lessons drawn over a long period in the population problem and in the light of the present situation of China's population. We must long persistently and resolutely implement it, because it has a bearing on our economic and social development and on the fundamental and long-term interests of our state and nation.

To practice family planning is an indispensable, important condition for building socialist material civilization in China. Our experience gained in the 3 decades and more since the founding of the people's republic proves the necessity to control population growth in a planned way and make population growth compatible with economic and social development, while we develop the socialist economy. One objective we want to achieve is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, increase the income of our urban and rural people several times over and make the people become comparatively well-off both materially and culturally by the end of this century. In order to achieve this objective, we must, at the same time, achieve another objective--keeping our population within 1.2 billion. The two objectives are closely interrelated. Failure to keep our population within 1.2 billion will

affect the quadrupling of our industrial and agricultural output value, let alone making the urban and rural people comparatively well-off. Therefore, the two objectives--one of the increase output, the out to keep population down--must be achieved at the same time. Only in this way, can we guarantee to achieve the grad objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in 2000.

Family planning is also an important content in socialist spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, cultural and ideological. Family planning has a very important bearing on the cultural aspect of spiritual civilization. Facts show that it is easier to carry out family planning where the scientific and cultural level is comparatively high, and that good family planning work provides favorable conditions for improving education for the next generation and raising its scientific and cultural level. Family planning and the ideological aspect of spiritual civilization are also very closely interrelated. Currently, some peasants are still seriously influenced by the old traditional view that sons are better than daughters and that more sons are a sign of good fortune. In order to gradually overcome such an old, traditional view, we must carry out thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological education among them. In the course of practicing family planning, the people will constantly raise their ideological consciousness, correctly handle the relationship between personal and national interests and break with old traditional ideas. The deepening of family planning work will surely promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

At present, our task to control population growth is very arduous. According to the third census, the population, including active-duty armymen, of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the China mainland (less the Jinen and Mazu islands of Fujian Province) totals 1,008,180,000. In the 18 years from the second census in 1964 to the present, the population increased by 313,590,000. It is also 18 years between now and the end of this century. To meet the 1.2 billion target, the population increase on the mainland must not exceed 191,820,000 in the next 18 years, and the annual average increase must not exceed 10,370,000. In order to achieve this, the annual natural population growth rate must be kept under 9.5 per thousand. This is very arduous, because we must reduce the annual natural population growth rate to 9.5 per thousands from the annual rate of 21 per thousand in the past 18 years. Moreover, the population increase of 300 million in the past 18 years grew on the basis of a total population of 700 million, while in the next 18 years, we must keep the population growth under 190 million on the basis of a total population of 1 billion; in the past 18 years, the total number of births was not at a peak, but in the next 18 years, it will be at a peak for 15 consecutive years. The Sixth Five-Year Plan, adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress calls for keeping the total population on the mainland at around 1.06 billion, and keeping the natural population growth rate under 13 per thousand by 1985. However, those who were born in years of peak population growth in the 1960's will successively reach the marriageable and child-bearing age in the next 3 years. About 13 million young couples will get married and bear children each year. Therefore, to fulfill the population control plan in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period is going

to be a very important and difficult task, but we must resolutely fulfill it. Only when we bring the trend of a peak population growth under control in the next 3 years, can we fulfill our task of population control in the subsequent 15 years. Therefore, the whole party and the people throughout the country must further mobilize themselves and make joint efforts to resolutely and effectively control our population growth.

This nationwide family planning propaganda month must make the basic national policy on family planning known to every household and understood by every person, so that people throughout the country will concern themselves with, and pay attention to, the problem of population control in China and increase their consciousness of the need to practice family planning. The family planning propaganda month must put emphasis on the rural areas. In conjunction with the year-end summing-up of agricultural production work, a concurrent, year-end summing-up of family planning work should be made. Production teams and brigades should hold meetings of the masses to sum up family planning work in the past year and, on this basis, to arrange for family planning in the year to come. It is necessary to figure out, together with the masses, how population growth affects the collective, the individual and the state, and to make a comparison between per capita farmland, grain distribution, income and so forth in the early post-liberation days and currently, so that every couple of child-bearing age will, on the basis of increased understanding voluntarily and consciously practice family planning. Moreover, every commune, county, prefecture and province should clearly understand the population status at its own level and adopt practical and effective measures, including the establishment and perfection of various systems of contracted responsibility. Currently, quite a number of rural communes, production brigades and teams have established systems of signing family planning contracts with couples of child-bearing age, assigning personal responsibility to grassroots cadres in charge of family planning, signing technical responsibility contracts with health institutions such as commune hospitals, and so forth. All these are good measures. These responsibility systems should be implemented, step by step, everywhere.

Propaganda month activities must emphasize practical results, and ideological and educational work should bring about action in practicing family planning. Except for the minority nationalities, all couples of child-bearing age in the country, who already have two children, should in general be persuaded to take permanent, safe and healthful birth control measures and prevent having a third child. At the same time various birth control measures should be adopted to strictly control second births, do a good job in postponing child-birth and encourage late marriage.

Party committees and people's governments at various levels must regard family planning work as a strategic task for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, put it as an important item on the agenda and grasp it firmly and well. Family planning work should be changed from relying mainly on administrative and economic measures, as in the case in some localities at present, to relying mainly on the masses' consciousness; from relying mainly on shock activities to relying mainly on regular work; and from relying mainly on post-remedial measures to relying mainly on active presentation.

The principal leading comrades of party committees and governments at various levels should personally talk to cadres and the masses and do a good job in leading and organizing propaganda month activities.

The implementation of family planning is a major task for the entire society, and its success requires joint efforts on all fronts and in all departments. Propaganda, cultural and public health departments at various levels should closely cooperate with family planning departments to launch thoroughgoing and painstaking publicity activities and make family planning work a success. Family planning departments at various levels and the vast numbers of family planning work cadres have, in the past, worked hard and endured criticism, feared no difficulties and achieved remarkable results in controlling the country's population growth. We hope that they will continue to exert themselves and carry out the work of the propaganda month in a still more thoroughgoing, painstaking and down-to-earth way. All Communist Party members, CYL members and cadres at all levels, particularly the vast numbers of grassroots cadres in the rural areas, must set an example and lead the masses in practicing family planning together.

Comrades! The practice of family planning in a country like ours, with nearly a quarter of the world's population, is an important undertaking, attracting worldwide attention. With the party Central Committee's correct leadership, the superiority of the socialist system and the support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, so long as we do our work well, our goal in population control can surely be attained.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI CIRCULAR ON FAMILY PLANNING PUBLICITY

OW241205 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Today the propaganda department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal family planning committee, the municipal agricultural committee, the municipal public health bureau, the municipal bureau of culture, the municipal films bureau, the municipal bureau of broadcasting administration, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation issued a joint circular on how activities of the forthcoming family planning propaganda month should be carried out.

The circular says: Publicizing family planning is an important part of building a socialist spiritual civilization. To make family planning a lofty, voluntary action of the people, the peasants must be properly educated. This is the central task of promoting family planning, which is a fundamental national policy. The propaganda month will roughly be divided into four stages; preparation, mobilization, in-depth development and review of results.

The circular urges party and government organizations at all levels to effectively strengthen their leadership, regard the propaganda month activities as part of the efforts to propagate and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, do a really good job in promoting material production and family planning and in formulating systems of responsibility in these two fields, and launch the propaganda month activities along with other publicity projects of the party and the government this winter and next spring so that these activities can benefit each other.

The circular also urges each cadre and each party and CYL member to take the initiative in practicing planned parenthood, propagating family planning and eradicating feudalistic ideas.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QUANGXI CIRCULAR ON FAMILY PLANNING MONTH DRIVE

HK240350 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to a GUANGXI RIBAO report, the regional CPC Committee and people's government issued a circular on 16 December on unfolding a family planning publicity month drive throughout the region from the 1983 new year's day to the spring festival.

The circular said: Family planning is a basic policy of our state. We must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion and the population in our region within 43.8 million by the end of this century. According to this requirement, the annual population growth of our region, which on the average has been 730,000 since 1964, should be reduced to 410,000. First, efforts should be made to increase, throughout the region, the rate of single-child families from 35.9 percent at present to 65 percent in 1985, to reduce the rate of multi-children families from 35 percent at present to 5 percent in 1985 and to reduce the natural population growth from 21 per thousand at present to 5 per thousand. For this reason, we should make big strides in family planning work in order to create a new situation. At present, it is first necessary to do a good job in the family planning publicity month drive. The party and government organizations at various levels should assign a responsible comrade to look after the work of family planning publicity month and raise the ideological consciousness of the broad section of cadres in grasping material production and population control and establishing the two kinds of responsibility systems.

The circular demanded that the focal point of the publicity month should be placed in the rural areas. It is also necessary to pay simultaneous attention to the work in cities and towns. Efforts should be made to increase the rate of late marriages and births, the number of people applying single-child certificates and reducing the rate of multi-children families.

The circular explicitly pointed out that in the mobilization stage of the publicity month, the leading comrades at various levels should mobilize all forces from various quarters and utilize all publicity means to energetically conduct publicity work. It is necessary to organize work teams to key rural areas and pay close attention to the trial implementation and the actual implementation of the regional regulations on implementing state family planning.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RALLY ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD HELD 27 DEC

SK280855 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Report on Planned Parenthood Propaganda Month Mobilization Rally held by the Shenyang PLA units--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The Shenyang PLA units held a planned parenthood propaganda month mobilization rally at the Shenyang Zhonghua theater this morning. Li Huang, executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government. He said: [Begin recording] Our province's planned parenthood propaganda month campaign starting from the new year period in 1983 to the spring festival period will be held very soon. All Communist Party members, CYL members, cadres at all levels and the people of various nationalities throughout the province must respond to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council to actively participate in this campaign of great significance and to make new contributions to controlling our province's population. Practicing planned parenthood in our province so as to control the population growth is and will be a very arduous task lying ahead of us at present and for a considerably long period of time in the future. To ensure that by the end of this century, China's population will not exceed 1.2 billion, our country has demanded our province to bring its population to under 41.5 million by the end of this century. Therefore, we must mobilize the whole party and all the people to control the population birth peak to realize the goal that all births occur in a planned way. To achieve this, we must first attend to propaganda and educational work. This province-wide planned parenthood propaganda month campaign must be carried out on a grand scale. We must repeatedly and deeply publicize that birth control is the basic policy of our country and must make it known to every family and clear to every person. [End recording]

(Cheng Zemin), political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke on behalf of the Shenyang PLA units.

(Zhao Rongfang), vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, also spoke. Provincial leading comrades, including Wang Kuncheng and Zhang Zhiyuan, attended today's rally. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial planned parenthood office, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee, the Shenyang PLA Air Force unit and the provincial military district.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN CPC HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK291224 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference last night, calling on the various localities to conscientiously launch a family planning publicity month drive and make contributions in creating a new situation in our provincial family planning work."

"About 2,000 people attended the telephone conference yesterday, including the responsible persons of the provincial, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county party and government organizations and the relevant departments. Vice Governor Ma Wendong presided over the meeting. (Li Guiyang), director of the provincial family planning office, and (Wang Zhengfang), vice secretary of the Honghe Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, briefed the participants on the preparatory work for launching the family planning publicity month drive in our province and in Honghe Autonomous Prefecture. Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting."

Gao Zhiguo first talked about the importance of practicing family planning.

"Gao Zhiguo pointed out: Judging from the situation in our province, the work of bringing the population in our province under control is still quite arduous. This is because we have been slow in starting family planning work, have a poor foundation and lag behind in many respects. It is absolutely necessary for the [words indistinct] sober understanding of this fact and, by taking advantage of the family planning publicity month [word indistinct], greatly promote the family planning work in our province."

"In his speech, Gao Zhiguo set forth specific demands for the publicity month drive. He expressed the hope that the CPC committees and governments at various levels would further strengthen leadership, pay close attention to the advanced models in their own units and conduct publicity and education by using these models. With respect to some localities and units where the work is backward, it is necessary to help them and give guidance by solving the problems that have cropped up. He emphatically said that it is necessary to make known to every household through the publicity month drive that family planning is a basic policy of our state which is needed in order to ensure the fulfillment of the 1983 population plan and lay a foundation for the fulfillment of the 1984 population plan."

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROPAGANDA RALLY

HK300658 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Summary] The Guizhou Provincial and Guiyang Municipal organs held a mobilization rally for the planned parenthood propaganda month on 29 December, to launch the party members, cadres and people throughout the province to plunge into this drive and make new contributions to controlling population growth. Leading comrades of the provincial party, government and army in the province including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Miao Chunting, (Qi Yuxiang) and Song Shugong attended the rally. Vice Governor Zhang Yuqin presided.

Governor Su Gang made a speech. He said: "According to the speed recorded by the province in the past, it is quite possible for Guizhou to quadruple its industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule. However, this must be tackled in close conjunction with population control. In the province's future economic and social development, we must strive to have production growth higher than the national average and population growth lower than the national average. Only thus can we change the poverty of Guizhou. The excessive population growth in the province for a long time in the past affected development of the economy and improvement of people's living standards. In accordance with the national population control target, the state has demanded that Guizhou keep its population below 34.2 million by the end of the century. This is an increase of 5.45 million over the estimated 1982 yearend figure of 28.75 million. On average the population should grow by about 300,000 a year. This means that in the next 18 years the province's population growth rate should fall from 66 percent to 19 percent of the rate for the past 18 years. The task is extremely arduous. We must work hard to accomplish the state's demands on population control in the province, and must by no means violate those demands."

Su Gang said: "At present the multiple birth rate in the province is as high as 40 percent. The province plans to reduce its natural population growth rate to below 9 percent and the multiple birth rate to below 10 percent by 1985. It is essential to ensure the fulfillment of this task."

Su Gang said that the current propaganda drive, which must be carried out with great fanfare, is to be focused on the rural areas.

Provincial military district Deputy Political Commissar Tian Huayi and Guiyang Vice Mayor (Shao Xilin) also spoke.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHAANXI LEADER SPEAKS ON FAMILY PLANNING

HK130656 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee and Government Hold Telephone Conference on Family Planning Propaganda Month"]

[Excerpts] Zhang Ze, provincial CPC committee secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs, said at the provincial family planning propaganda month telephone conference yesterday afternoon that in the 2 weeks since this propaganda drive began, leading comrades at all levels and 300,000 propagandists have gone deep into the grassroots, and the propaganda, education, culture, public health and media units have closely cooperated with the trade unions, CYL, women's federations and other mass bodies. Notable successes have been achieved. So far, 12,000 medical personnel and 4,000 operating teams and operating centers have performed over 150,000 contraceptive operations, including 80,000 ligations, without any accidents. The masses are extremely satisfied.

Comrade Zhang Ze gave the following views on how to further promote family planning work:

1. Develop the excellent situation and continue to carry out the family planning propaganda month activities in depth.
2. Translate propaganda and education into practical deeds in family planning.
3. Set up responsibility systems in family planning, and build up forces of propaganda and education, contraceptive survey, and family planning activists.

CSO: 4005/499

'YUNNAN RIBAO' ON NATIONALITY FAMILY PLANNING

HK031150 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO In Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Dao Guodong [0430 0948 2767]: "In Order To Open Up a New Situation in Nationality Work, It Is Imperative To Do a Good Job of Family Planning"]

[Text] In a recent announcement, the State Council demanded that family planning propaganda month be launched from 1 January this year up to the spring festival. It is an important assignment for family planning work as well as a beginning in opening up a new situation in this work. We must do a good job of family planning and make achievements. The following is my personal view on family planning among minority nationalities.

Ours is a big country with 1 billion people of various nationalities. It is a long-term strategic task of China to control the growth of population. The 12th Party Congress and the 5th Plenary Session of the 5th NPC pointed out that the population of China must be kept within the range of 1.2 billion by the end of this century and included family planning work in basic state policies. Population is a very important question in economic and social development in China. In considering our work, we cannot depart from this question which is also our starting point in all our work. Whether or not we are able to do a good job of family planning is a major question that is directly related to the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization and that will determine the success or failure of our modernization program. The growth of population must accord with the growth of the national economy. If the population grows too quickly, people will face many difficulties in food, clothing, housing, education, health and employment. Such a situation is very unfavorable to our modernization program and to the generations to come.

Without state prosperity there will be no prosperity for nationalities. This is a truth that has been proven in practice. In the old society, because of decadent reactionary governments, our country was poor and the people of various nationalities were in a state of backwardness and poverty. It is true that our country is still not rich enough following liberation, but under the leadership of the CPC, our country is gradually becoming prosperous and powerful. The people of various nationalities in our country have been emancipated politically; they have made economic development and their living standard gradually has been improved. This situation fully shows that the prosperity

of our country is closely related to the prosperity of the people. Therefore, we must combine nationality interests with state interests and do a good job of family planning among the people of various nationalities.

Some comrades hold that the growth of population means the development of the nationalities and consider the growth of population as a criterion for nationality development. This view is lopsided. Nationality development must, first of all, be based on the development of science and culture, while the growth of the national economy must be judged by whether or not nationality living standard has been improved. For example, take the situation of the Naxi nationality in Yunnan Province. The Naxis in general have done quite well in family planning. The Naxi population in Lijiang Naxi Autonomous County makes up 98.4 percent of the total population of the county. Since 1973, the Naxis have constantly implemented family planning and, as a result, they have developed production and at the same time improved their standard of living. The population growth rate in this county has been kept at below 0.75 percent over the past few years, while the growth rate of production has been maintained at more than 5 percent. Commune members per capita grain ration has been increased from 300 jin in 1973 to 700 jin in 1981; the value of labor has been increased from 0.3 yuan to 1.4 yuan. The Naxis have been able to keep the level of production higher than the growth of the population and consequently have been able to maintain an advanced level. They also have a higher scientific and cultural level and have their own senior and mid-level intellectuals in such sectors as industry, agriculture, science and culture. The Yi nationality and Hani nationality, who have longer histories behind them, number many more than the Naxis and yet they are lagging behind the Naxis in scientific and cultural level; the number of intellectuals, the level of production and standard of living (according to the proportion of population). Quite a number of the Yis and Hanis are still poor by the standard of the province. This shows that if the situation in which population has grown without quality continues to develop, it will only result in more difficulties. On the other hand, if we conscientiously implement the policy of controlling population size and improving its quality so as to enable the people of various nationalities to constantly raise population quality and increase the number of intellectuals, we will be able to develop the political and economic level and scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

Some people are concerned that minority nationalities may be assimilated by the Hans, who are great in number. This view is often heard. It is a historical objective fact that the Hans, who have a longer history and developed earlier, are great in number. However, this situation is also related to the fact that we did not really understand the significance of family planning, lopsidedly propagated during a certain period the slogan of "many people have great power" and blindly increased population. Consequently, we have caused many difficulties to the economic construction of our country. Now, the party and state have considered family planning work as a basic policy of the country. The requirement in the regions where the Hans are living is more strict and it has been defined that a couple is permitted to have only one child; to have two children is strictly controlled and to have three children is absolutely banned. To have two children requires approval and will be permitted only under particular circumstances. Those who violate these regulations after repeated education are subject to punishment according to the seriousness of the case. Taken as a whole, family planning has been carried out better in

the Han regions than minority nationality regions, while the situation in urban areas is better than in rural areas. The city of Kunming has been able to keep the population growth rate at 0.5 percent for several years. Wujie People's Commune of Nanhua County is populated by the Yis and the Hans, with the former as the majority. The number of Yis in 1964 was 8,249 and increased to 12,129 in 1982, for a growth rate of 47.6 percent. The number of Hans in 1964 was 1,776 and decreased by 44 in 1982 to 1,732. This situation shows that just because there are a great number of Hans does not mean that they do not carry out family planning, rather their size is a result of history and, therefore, we must see this question from the point of historical materialism.

There is no need to worry that the people of minority nationalities will be assimilated, because ours is a socialist country under the leadership of the CPC and is fundamentally different from the old society. In the old society, the reactionary ruling class carried out reactionary policies. The people of minority nationalities were deprived of their existence and the Hans were ruled and oppressed. Today, China is carrying out the policy of equality and unity among the nationalities and all nationalities are equal, no matter what their number. In addition, autonomous regions have been formed in places where minority nationalities live and they have their own representatives in autonomous bodies at various levels to exercise their right as masters of the land. There are also cadres of various nationalities working with party committees and government organizations at various levels. The new constitution passed by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC fully demonstrated the great concern of the state and its consistent policy toward minority nationalities. This constitution not only upholds the policies of the autonomy of nationality regions, but also defines that the state must spare no effort to promote the common prosperity of the people of various nationalities across the country. The implementation of this constitution will have important significance and far-reaching influence in further ensuring the right of equality among the people of various nationalities, stepping up unity among the people and in developing nationality economy. It is also necessary to draw a demarcation line between learning the scientific and cultural knowledge of advanced nationalities by other nationalities in promoting their progress and development and assimilation. The policy of nationality assimilation was a reactionary policy in the old society. Briefly speaking, this policy seeks to eliminate nationalities. There is no such question under the socialist system. For a backward nationality to accept the scientific and cultural knowledge of advanced nationalities is a positive expression of progress. It is a measure of learning from and helping each other and of making common development and progress and, therefore it must be advocated in a big way because it is of great interest to nationality development. If a nationality does not carry out mutual exchanges with other nationalities or does not absorb the advanced ideology and advanced science and culture of other nationalities, it will find it difficult to progress, or its progress will be very slow. Progress and development can only be achieved through mutual study and learning from each others' advantages. None of this has anything to do with assimilation. We must be confident that, under the leadership of the CPC, family planning by the people of various nationalities will mean still greater progress. They will be able to develop the work of controlling the growth of population, and their science, culture and production will also gradually develop and their life gradually will be enriched.

Following the introduction of the production responsibility system in rural areas, there has been a view which holds that more children mean more laborers and more income. To increase income or to add more difficulties? This question must be seen from an overall and long-term point of view and, in particular, it must be seen from the point of the interest of the nation. More children means heavier burdens for the state and the parents.

The socialist cause requires that the population must grow in a planned way and the people must develop physically and mentally so as to improve the quality of the whole Chinese people. This is also a manifestation of social progress and civilization. The party is greatly concerned about properly relaxing the policies of family planning among minority nationalities, but in no way can they blindly have more children, because such practice is not in the interest of their own development and modernization program. To give birth blindly is a kind of backwardness, while carrying out family planning is a manifestation of civilization.

The work of family planning is an important matter that relates to the whole situation and is an important work of the whole party. People will be able to carry out family planning consciously only when, in the process of building spiritual civilization, we are able to constantly carry out socialist ideological and moral education among the people, popularize scientific education and foster communist ideology and morality so as to break away from old ideologies, old practices and old traditional concepts. The CPC Central Committee has demanded that the broad masses of party members, CYL members and cadres and staff take the lead in implementing various guidelines of family planning. There are no exceptions for party members cadres from among the people of various nationalities and particularly party leading cadres. They must set strict demands on themselves, set an example in implementing various regulations and demands of the CPC Central Committee and be active in carrying out propaganda among the masses. Autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties must fully exercise their autonomy, base themselves on nationality features and proceed from reality and take the policies of the CPC Central Committee as their foundation and work out practical regulations and implement them after approval by the people's congress or government departments at higher levels. Under the common efforts of the people of various nationalities, it is feasible for China to control the population in the range of 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE MEETING ON FAMILY PLANNING

HK011431 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Holds a Telephone Conference on Family Planning Propaganda Month"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] On the evening of 17 January, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government jointly held a provincial telephone meeting on the family planning propaganda month. Yin Zhe, secretary of the provincial CPC committee presided over the meeting and Vice Governor Han Chimin gave a speech. The relevant responsible persons of all the prefectural, city and county CPC committees and governments, directors of family planning offices and medical departments attended the meeting.

The meeting was of the opinion that throughout the province the activities of the family planning propaganda month are deepening. Some areas that began to pay attention to these activities earlier and carried out these activities more satisfactorily exchanged their experience through summing up their experiences in various forms. They also put forth requirements for deepening these activities. Some areas that began these activities late and failed to carry them out satisfactorily enough have recently quickly caught up through a renewed mobilization. Many areas have combined propaganda and education with the implementation of technical measures and achieved marked results in giving sterilization operations in a widespread manner.

In the light of the spirit of the national telephone meeting on family planning propaganda month and the reality in our province, the meeting put forward the following opinions on deepening the activities of the family planning propaganda month:

1. //We should heighten our understanding and strengthen our leadership.// The party committees and governments at all levels must further strengthen their leadership. All the relevant departments should fully cooperate with one another. They should mobilize the strength of the sections of the community, carry out education in this national policy in an all-round and deep manner and heighten the sense of urgency on the problem of controlling the increase in population among our broad ranks of cadres and masses, especially the leading cadres at all levels. An account of population, land, grain and per capita income should be satisfactorily given to the masses of people.

Thus we will make the large number of peasants understand the serious nature of the population issue so as to heighten their consciousness in carrying out family planning. During the propaganda, we should stress raising the social positions of women and girls and sternly put an end to the activities of killing female babies and persecuting mothers of female babies.

2. //We must combine our propaganda work with the implementation of sterilization measures.// Recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the work of population control should "rely first on political mobilization, second on law and third on technical measures." In the process of carrying out the activities of the propaganda month, the propaganda ranks should closely cooperate with the operation teams in order to conscientiously give family planning operations in a widespread manner and implement the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In our rural areas, all women of childbearing age who have given birth to one child should, if appropriate, have intrauterine loops fixed or adopt other birth control measures. With the exception of those who have practiced contraception effectively for a long time who will soon pass the childbearing age or if both husband and wife suffer from some disease which makes them unsuitable for a sterilization operation, we must try to persuade one partner of all couples with two or more children to undergo a sterilization operation. In future, all those who have given birth to two or more children, except those unsuitable for a sterilization operation, should immediately receive these operations. Pregnancies beyond the target quotas should be remedied by prompt measures. As the work load of giving operations is very heavy at present, the governments and financial departments at all levels should guarantee the allocation of sufficient funds for the expenditure incurred by these operations.

3. //We should establish the responsibility system geared to family planning.// All localities should combine the work of family planning with the work of stabilizing and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system in the process of implementing the central documents. They should earnestly pay attention to both the two kinds of production, simultaneously establish the two kinds of responsibility system and include the responsibility for family planning work in the job responsibility system of the cadres at all levels. In signing contracts of production with couples of childbearing age, we should also sign birth control contracts with them and thus making everybody implement the plan of population control. We should do actual things to show concern for and award families with a single child in dividing up responsibility land, allocating private plots and land for building houses, arranging the contracting of specialized jobs and arranging sideline production.

The meeting called on the CPC committees and governments at all levels to promptly sum up their experiences, find what they have fallen short of and adopt the method of dividing into categories for giving guidance, and thus put forward relative specific requirements. They should continue to give play to the distinguishing features and advantages of all the departments, mobilize the strength of the entire community, prepare public opinion and carry out propaganda in a big way and steadfastly deepen the activities of the propaganda month.

At the meeting, comrades from Tangshan Prefecture and Luancheng County gave briefings on their experiences.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG: NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING EMPHASIZED

SK101143 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[DAZHONG RIBAO 22 January editorial: "Educate the Masses To Carry out Family Planning Through Accounting"]

[Text] At present, the family planning propaganda month campaign is being vigorously carried out in cities and towns throughout the province. While deeply conducting propaganda and educational work, all prefectures, cities, counties as well as each and every commune and brigade must work out accounts in the light of their specific conditions on the changes in population, land and grain output since the founding of New China and the trend of development of population in the days to come so as to enable the broad masses of people to understand the importance and the pressing need of controlling population growth and to implement family planning on their own initiative.

The 12th National Party Congress defined the implementation of family planning as a basic state policy. This is a major strategic policy formulated on the basis of China's national conditions and by summing up the experiences in dealing with the population issue in the 30 years or so since the PRC's founding. Shandong is a densely populated province with limited arable land. In the past 30 years or so, the total population has increased from 45.4 million in 1949 to 74.4 million by the end of June 1982 (the third census). In density of population, our province ranks second in China. Every square kilometer of land has an average of 486 persons, which is 4.5 times China's average density of population. The farming area in our province dropped from 130.92 million mu in 1949 to 108.32 million mu in 1981. In the past 32 years, the population in the province has increased by 28.9 million, however, farming area has dropped by 22.6 million mu. The average per capita farming area dropped from 2.88 mu in 1949 to 1.46 mu. Many communes and brigades now only have 0.5 or 0.6 mu of farming area per capita on the average. Dense population and limited arable land has become one of the prominent contradictions in the rural areas. Each and every production team will feel the pressing need of family planning if it works out accounts in the light of its specific conditions.

Since the liberation, our province has witnessed a great development in its economy. The total grain output reached 46.2 billion jin in 1981, up 1.66 times over 1949. However, the average per capita distribution of grain only

increased by 63.5 percent. According to the census data, in the 18 years since 1964, about 30 percent of the additional consumer goods was consumed by the newly increased population and about 52 percent of the yearly grain increase was used to feed the newly added population. It is clear that rapid population growth is not suitable for national economic and social development, carrying many difficulties for our material supplies, education, public health, housing and labor employment. This clearly tells us that striving to keep the national population down to 1.2 billion by the end of this century is a strategic issue directly affecting the realization of the grand objective for national economic construction defined at the 12th National Party Congress. Judging from our province's actual situation, to realize the task of controlling population growth and achieving a quadruple increase in the economy, our province must keep its population down to 86 million by the end of this century, in order to increase its annual industrial and agricultural output value to 210 billion yuan and to raise its people's average per capita income to 1,200 yuan (\$800).

On the basis of these requirements, in the coming 18 years, our province's annual net population growth must not exceed 630,000 persons. Our province's present actual situation is that it has a large population with a great number of young people. At present, the total number of births in China is now at its peak. In the 12 years between 1962 and 1973, some 24 million babies were born in our province, some 2 million births annually on the average. These people will successively reach the marriage and child-bearing age. In the coming 10 years, some 1 million people will reach the marriage and child-bearing age annually. If each couple only gives birth to one child, some 900,000 babies will be born in a year. If we fail to firmly grasp family planning, on the basis of the annual net population growth of 920,000 persons in 1981, there will be more than 90 million persons by the end of this century. In that way, it will be difficult to achieve the strategic objective of achieving a quadrupling in the economic sphere. Even if we achieve this objective, we could not ensure a doubling in the income of the urban and rural people. On the average, it will be difficult for each person to become "comparatively well-off" in both his material and cultural livelihood. Therefore, we must universally encourage one child for one couple, strictly control second births and resolutely prevent third births. This is a necessary measure for realizing the goal of controlling population growth.

Earnest implementation of the technical measures for family planning is the main criterion for judging our achievements in the propaganda month campaign. All localities must conduct education on working out accounts and making comparisons and, on the basis of enhancing the people's understanding, mobilize all unmarried youths to implement the late-marriage plan and all newlyweds to implement the late-birth plan. Each and every child-bearing age couple who already has one child must adopt in timely fashion all kinds of reliable or permanent contraceptive measures. It is necessary to prevent additional births so as to lay a good foundation for fulfilling this year's birth control plan.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HEBEI RIBAO' STRESSES URGENCY OF FAMILY PLANNING

HK011454 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article: "We Should See Through Comparison the Urgency of Controlling Population Growth"]

[Text] In the past, there were deviations in our understanding on population--an extremely important matter that made us suffer a lot and caused losses in our work for a period of time.

During the early period after the founding of the people's republic, we did not put forward timely effective measures to control population growth. As a result, our population increased. In 1949, the population of China was 500.4 million. By the third national census, the population of mainland China reached 1,008 billion. In less than 33 years after the founding of the country, there was a net increase of 0.47 billion, which is equal to the present sum total population of the Soviet Union and the United States. The total population of our province was 30.16 million at the end of 1949. By the third national census, the figure had increased to 53.01 million, a net increase of 22.14 million.

The swift increase of population has brought about serious consequences to state construction and the people's life.

1. A large amount of funds are consumed. According to our investigations, the average cost of raising a baby to 16 years of age in the rural areas is 1,600 yuan, in small- and medium-sized towns 4,800 yuan; and in large cities 6,900 yuan. In the 33 years since the founding of the people's republic, the state has spent a total of 1,640 billion yuan on raising children, which is equal to 1/3 of the accumulated funds since liberation and equal to over 200 percent of the total amount of investment put in capital construction since the founding of the country.
2. It causes a shortage of cultivated land. China's total cultivated land amounts to 1.09 million mu, an average of 1.5 mu per head, whereas the world average for cultivated land is 5.4 mu. Due to the large population and limited cultivable land, even though our country has 800 million peasants out of a population of 1 billion, we still must import 25.30 billion jin of grain every year to solve our grain problem.

In 1949, the total area under cultivation in our province was 108.987 million mu, an average of 3.53 mu per head. In 1981, the population increased to 52.563 million and the total area under cultivation dropped to 99.675 million mu, an average of 1.9 mu per head. This land includes low yielding hilly area, sandy land and saline-alkali land.

3. The improvement of the educational level of the whole nation is affected. Since the founding of the country, our educational cause has been greatly developed. For example, before liberation there were only 229. In 1981, there were 704 institutes and the total number of students studying in the institutes and the total number of students studying in the institutes totaled 1.2795 million. Due to the rapid increase of population, there are less than 13 university graduates out of every 10,000 people in the whole country. We rank 129th among the 137 countries and regions in the world.

4. There are difficulties in employment. The explosive increase of population in China has caused difficulties in employment. In 1980, 430,000 people were waiting for jobs in our province; we did our best to take care of 250,000 of them by the end of 1981. As a matter of fact, some units had no vacancies but had to make arrangements. Although there are no unemployment problems in rural areas, the contradiction of more people and less work is becoming more and more prominent.

5. Improvement in the people's living standard is seriously affected. In the 27 years from 1951-77, the total output of grain increased by approximately 100 percent, but the average per head increased by only 88 jin. The problem was more serious in Hebei Province. In the 28 years from 1950-77, we were short of grain for 23 years.

During the early period after the founding of the country, the average residential area of citizens of cities and towns in the whole country was 4.5 square meters per person. In 30 years, housing in cities and towns throughout the country increased by 533 million square meters, but the average residential area per person dropped by 0.9 square meters. The situation was more serious in Hebei Province. In 1949, the average residential area per person of citizens of cities and towns was 5.1 square meters, but in 1979 it was only 2.9 square meters.

Moreover, the rapid increase of population has caused another grave problem with regard to the characteristics of the population. China's population is characterized by a large base and young age. The average age of the population of China is only 26. Every year more than 10 million couples get married and give birth to children. This tendency will continue for 15 years.

The rapid growth of population has already caused immense pressure to the various fields of society. In order to solve the grave consequences caused by the explosive growth of population, we must effectively control the growth of population.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BEIJING RADIO' ON PROTECTION OF FEMALE INFANTS

OW270009 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "Especial Preferential Treatment Should Be Given to the Female Infants of Only-child Couples"]

[Text] The idea of one child for one couple is now gradually striking root in the hearts of people in the country's urban and rural areas. However, it should be noted that some only-child couples still have doubts and misgivings about the fact that they can each give birth to only one child all their lives. This situation is particularly apparent in the rural areas since the introduction of the responsibility system in both production and childbirth. They worry that it would be difficult for them to farm the fields they are responsible for because of a lack of male workers in their families and that there would be no one to take care of them when they are old and their daughter gets married.

Influenced by the feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women, some people mistakenly think that a couple with a daughter instead of a son is heirless. Therefore, they always want a son after having a daughter. Cases of discrimination against, or even killing, female infants and maltreating women have occurred in some individual localities.

As for such problems occurring in family planning, effective measures should be taken to solve them through ideological education and by implementing the policy of rewards and penalties. First, vigorous efforts should be made to prepare public opinion that it is the same giving birth to a male or a female infant. All people should be made to understand that both men and women are masters of our socialist country, and that women enjoy the same social status and rights as men do. Public opinion should be whipped up so that the broad masses will criticize and resist any statements discriminating against female infants and their mothers. At the same time, it is necessary to promote new socialist practices and to do away with such old ideas as regarding men as superior to women and raising children to provide against old age, so that women will be respected by society as a whole.

Second, it is necessary to adopt a policy of protecting and giving preferential treatment to a couple's only female infant. Under equal conditions, priority should be given to the daughters of only-child couples in entering

childcare centers and schools and receiving medical treatment. Consideration should also be given to parents who have only one daughter each in recruiting workers and in reducing their days of voluntary labor or exempting them from such labor.

Third, it is necessary to effectively guarantee women's rights and interests in work and livelihood in order to raise their status. In selecting, training and promoting cadres and choosing advanced workers, a proper number of places should be assigned to women.

Fourth, judicial departments should severely deal with cases of female infanticide and maltreatment of women.

As long as we give especial preferential treatment to the female infants of only-child couples as the (Nanpinggang) commune in Changde County, Hunan Province, has done, we will undoubtedly be able to make new progress and bring about a new situation in the work of family planning.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FAMILY PLANNING COMMISSION ON POPULATION CONTROL

OW040449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--In order to further intensively and extensively develop family planning propaganda month activities, the state family planning commission did an overall reckoning on the growth of our country's population, arable land and grain production over the past 30-odd years and the development trend toward the end of the century. The findings will enable people to understand the urgency and great significance of the enforcement of family planning to control population growth.

Our country has a large population but limited arable land. At the time of nationwide liberation in 1949, we have a population of some 540 million. By 1952, following the 3-year period of economic rehabilitation, our population had increased to more than 570 million. At that time we have 1.62 billion mu of arable land, averaging 2.8 mu per capita. With a per-mu grain output of 176 jin, our total grain output was 327.8 billion jin, averaging 570 jin per capita. The per capita arable land then was our highest in more than 30 years. But, the worldwide per capita arable land of 5.5 mu at that time was almost double that of ours. As to per capita grain output, it was about 2,000 jin in some countries, double or triple that in our country at that time.

Thirty years later, in 1981, our population had grown to more than 990 million, an increase of more than 420 million or 73 percent over 1952, but our arable land had decreased to 1,486 million mu, averaging only 1.49 mu per capita, a decrease of nearly 50 percent from the 2.8 mu in 1952. In nine provinces and municipalities, average per capita arable land was less than 1 mu. Because per-mu grain output was raised to 377 jin, the country's total grain output was over 650 billion jin, nearly double that in 1952. However, the per capita grain output was only 652 jin, showing an increase of only 82 jin or 14 percent over 1952. Why had the per capita grain output increased only 14 percent while total grain output had doubled? It was because, while grain output was increased, the population grew by 73 percent at the same time. Most of the increased grain output was used to feed the newly increased population, and only a very small part was left over for improving the grain consumption level of the people as a whole. Thus it can be seen that population growth, if too fast, will directly affect the increase in per capita grain output.

By the end of the century, if we can keep our population under 1.2 billion, we will have per capita arable land of 1.24 mu. If our population should grow at the same natural growth rate as during 1952-1981, then our per capita arable land would be only 1 mu by the end of the century. Even if we can keep our population below 1.2 billion and have per capita arable land of 1.24 mu, we cannot use all this land to grow grain because we also have to grow cotton, oil-bearing crops, vegetables, sugar crops and many other farm products on this same 1.24 mu of land. Therefore, only 8 or 9 fen of land can be used to grow grain.

Reclamation of wasteland is no solution, because possibilities are limited in land reclamation in our country. There are only a few hundred million mu of wasteland in northeast and northwest China which can be reclaimed but will require rather enormous investments. According to our experience over the past 30-odd years, newly reclaimed farmland can, at best, make up for the land being occupied at an increasing rate by industry, transport facilities and urban and rural housing. Therefore, it would be very good if we could maintain the present 1.486 million mu of arable land by the end of the century. In the coming 18 years, we will rely mainly on increasing the per-mu output to increase our grain production. But it is impossible to increase grain output by a very large margin. According to statistics for 1952-1981, our per-mu grain output increased from 176 jin to 377 jin, an increase of 201 jin in 30 years, or an average increase of 6 to 7 jin each year. If we can increase per-mu grain output by about 10 jin each year from now on, our total grain output may reach 920 billion jin or more by the end of the century. On this basis, if our population is kept below 1.2 billion by the end of the century, our per capita grain output may approach or even reach 800 jin. If our population grows at the natural growth rate of that of 1952-1981, then our per capita grain output will be just over 600 jin by the end of the century, lower than it is now. Moreover, we must also keep in mind that we are talking about per capita grain output and not food grain here. We must deduct seeds, animal feed and grain for industrial and other uses, and the raw grain must be processed into food grain. If the population grows at the natural growth rate of the past 30 years, it will not only be impossible to achieve a relatively comfortable standard of living, but the problem of feeding and clothing the people will reappear in some localities.

In short, the more the population grows, the less the per capita arable land will be, and the more difficult it will be to become well-to-do. The sooner the population stops growing, the earlier the per capita arable land will stop decreasing, and the more the increased output of grain and other agricultural products can be used to improve the people's living standards. We now advocate that each couple have only one child, and the purpose is to make the population grow at a smaller rate each year. Population growth is inertial. In the past, the birthrate in our country increased year after year, and now more and more people are reaching marriage and child-bearing age each year. It is forecast that if every couple gives birth to two children, our population will grow to at least 1.3 billion by the end of the century and will keep growing until the mid-2020's. By that time, our total population will be over 1.8 billion. If from now on each couple will have only one child, because of the inertial effect, it will still take more than 10 years before our population stops growing.

We must on the one hand continue to vigorously increase production and on the other hand pay serious attention to family planning and universally encourage each couple to have only one child. In this way, the difficulties in schooling, employment, housing and so forth can all be alleviated. The people will then be able to devote greater efforts to production, acquiring scientific and general knowledge, raising their technological level and ideological consciousness and accelerating the development of the socialist spiritual civilization.

The Chinese people always have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account. On the question of family planning, provided we repeatedly explain the reasons to the broad masses, mobilize them to figure out the relations between population and arable land, grain, resources and economic development, fully understand the benefits that family planning and having only one child will bring to the state, the collective and the family and the relationship between family planning, the achievement of a relatively comfortable standard of living and the realization of the four modernizations, the broad masses surely will greatly increase their consciousness of the importance of family planning, respond to the call of the state with concrete actions and thus make it possible to achieve the strategic goal of keeping our population below 1.2 billion by the end of the century.

CSO: 4005/499

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG BIRTH CONTROL--The Harbin Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government, Heilongjiang Province, held a mobilization rally on 16 November on birth control propagation month. Wang Huacheng, mayor of the municipality, declared at the rally that during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Harbin's population should be controlled under 2.62 million and at the end of this century, be controlled under 3.03 million. In the next 18 years, the annual population growth rate should be controlled under 7 per thousand. Wang Zhao, second secretary of the municipal CPC committee, stressed the necessity of birth control work. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82 SK]

SICHUAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--The Sichuan provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in planned parenthood concluded in Chengdu on 23 December. The participants seriously discussed Comrade Liu Haiquan's work report, enhanced their understanding and got a clear idea of the tasks of planned parenthood work in the new situation. Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC and Chengdu Municipality Yang Rudai, (Feng Yuanwei), Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, Bai Shangwu, (Huang Qichao), Gu Zhibiao, Liu Yinbo, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, (Xie Jie), (Wang Hengbo), (Tao Zhongliang) and Hu Maozhou. Also present were responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units Zhang Zhili and Niu Ji, and also (Yu Wang), a representative of the State Planned Parenthood Commission. Vice Governor Liu Haiquan presided. Commendations were presented to various units and individuals. He Haoju, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, vice governor, and head of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group, delivered a summation and also a mobilization speech for launching the planned parenthood propaganda month. [Summary] [HK240458 Cehngdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 82]

MAO DUN LITERARY AWARDEES--The joint federations of Hunan literature and arts circles and the Hunan branch of the China Writers' Union held a tea party in Changsha on 22 December to warmly celebrate the winning of the first Mao Dun Literary Award by the writers Mo Yingfeng and Gu Hua. Provincial CPC Secretary and Governor Sun Guozhi and provincial Secretary Jiao Linyi, respectively, spoke at the party. Also attending the party were provincial party and government leaders (Liu Zheng), Wang Hanfu, Qi Shouliang, (Yang Difu) and others, and comrades in charge of the provincial organs. Mo Yingfend and Gu Hua

expressed in their speeches that they will continue to be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and create more and better works with an indomitable spirit. [Text] [HK241446 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Dec 82]

HUBEI PLANNED PARENTHOOD RALLY--A wired broadcasting mobilization rally of Hubei Province and Wuhan Municipality for the planned parenthood propaganda month was held in Wuchang on 25 December. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC, and military district and of Wuhan Municipality including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Wei, Chen Ming, Tian Ying, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haidong, Liu Jin, Rao Xingli, Deng Ken, (Xie Yujin), (Liang Zhixian), Sun Xicheng, Li Zhi, Li Bo, and Wang Guangyuan attended the rally. Altogether 1.95 million people throughout the province listened to the broadcast. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen presided. Provincial CPC Committee Second Secretary Han Ningfu addressed the rally. He called on the province to fully understand the importance of planned parenthood, conduct propaganda with great fanfare, with the focus on the rural areas, and combine propaganda and education with implementing contraceptive measures. Wuhan Mayor Li Zhi also spoke. [Summary] [HK2606363 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

'JILIN RADIO' READJUSTS PROGRAMS--In line with the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, to create a new situation in radio propaganda work, to make radio programs more varied and colorful and to meet the demands of the broad masses of listeners, our station will partially readjust radio programs beginning on 1 January 1983. The readjustment will be aimed at strengthening news programs. Our station will make better use of broadcast instruments to rapidly and expeditiously report new situations and new changes which crop up on various fronts. Continued efforts will be made to improve the programs for local news and the press review and the program of the provincial hookup. The 10-minute news program will be expanded to 15 minutes. In this program, in addition to news items, some newsletters will be reported. These newsletters will be mainly on the advanced deeds in building two civilizations made by collectives and individuals on all fronts. To improve the effectiveness of news items, the program of Jilin dispatches will be separated from the provincial hookup and regarded as an independent 5-minute program. Jilin dispatches will mainly report local news. [Excerpt] [SK280923 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82]

NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION--HUA SHENG BAO [5478 5116 1032 VOICE OF CHINA JOURNAL], a new weekly with overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese, dependents of overseas Chinese, workers in overseas Chinese affairs and united front workers as its main consumers, will be published every Sunday as of January 1983 in Beijing. The major task of this weekly is to publicize the party and government's policy on overseas Chinese affairs, report activities in the overseas Chinese circles and write on construction in hometowns of overseas Chinese. Liao Chengzhi wrote the inscription for the masthead of the weekly. [OW291349 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 3]

FUJIAN PICTORIAL'S STATUS CHANGE--The FUJIAN PICTORIAL becomes a monthly this year featuring both articles and pictures for both domestic and overseas readers. The first issue will soon be off the press. It will help people of Fujian to understand the world and the people of the world to understand Fujian. [OWO20451 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Jan 83]

SHANGHAI PARTY JOURNAL--Shanghai PARTY'S LIFE magazine will start a "Party School" special column beginning in the first issue of 1983. It will carry lectures in simple language to introduce the theoretical building of the ruling party and the history of the Communist Party of China. The lectures will be furnished by the party school of the CPC Central Committee. Starting this year, the magazine will be distributed and sold by the Shanghai Post Office and its various branches. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 83]

XIZANG FAMILY PLANNING RALLY--On the afternoon of 13 January, the Xizang Regional Military District held a remobilization rally of its organs and PLA units stationed in Lhasa on the family planning propaganda month. Approximately 1,000 cadres, fighters and workers of the organs and PLA units stationed in Lhasa and their family members attended the rally. Regional Military District Political Commissar Sun Yushan and Deputy Political Commissar (Wu Jian) also attended. Regional Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Lu Quan) made a report, entitled: Penetratingly Unfold the Family Planning Propaganda Month Drive and Strive To Create a New Situation in Family Planning Work in the PLA Units in our Region. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 83 HK]

SHANDONG POPULATION--Since the beginning of 1963, Wendeng County, Shandong Province, has promoted family planning. In the past 20 years, some 300,000 fewer babies were born, 2/5 of the present population in the whole county. The total population of this county was 631,000 in 1963 and 685,000 in 1982, an increase of only 54,000 in 20 years. The natural population growth rate of this county was lower than the province's average level. Particularly in the 13 years since 1970, the population growth rate of this county has been continuously stable at about 6 per thousand. In 20 years, the rate of children entering schools rose from 70.9 percent to 98.9 percent and the number of primary school students dropped from some 180,000 in 1963 to 110,000 in 1982 while the number of teachers increased from 2,100 in 1963 to 3,400 in 1982. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 1 SK]

SHANDONG PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY--With the approval of the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Jinan Professional University has been established. The university is the first local-run full-time professional institution of higher learning in the province and is under the leadership of Jinan City. The enrollment of this university is fixed at 1,000 students and the period of schooling at 2 to 3 years. It will offer four specialities, including industrial architecture and architecture for civilian use, enterprise management, accounting and machinery bases. During the study period, the students themselves should bear all the costs and no residence will be provided. After graduation, the students will not be brought under the state unified

distribution plan and employment will be given to them through selection. After being employed, they will enjoy the same remuneration as that for graduates from other regular universities and colleges. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 1 SK]

GUANGXI ESTABLISHES COMFORT GROUP--The regional comfort group for the new year and spring festival was established in Nanning on 26 January and has carried out activities of supporting the people and giving preferential treatment to servicemen, revolutionary martyrs and their family members. Qin Yingji, chairman of the regional people's government, has been appointed chairman of the group. There are nine sub-groups under the group and Qin Jingji concurrently holds the position of head of the Nanning sub-group. Responsible persons of other sub-groups are from responsible comrades of the regional people's congress standing committee, the people's government, the regional CPPCC committee and leading comrades of various prefectures and cities. The group will go deep into the grassroots units in the region to extend holiday regards to the vast number of PLA officers and soldiers and peoples of various nationalities during the spring festival. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 83 HK]

XINJIANG CURBS MALPRACTICES--The general office of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee recently circulated the report of the discipline inspection committee of the regional CPC committee, demanding that all places further and resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of giving banquets and gifts. The report says that since the regional CPC committee made a decision on resolutely curbing the unhealthy trend of giving banquets and gifts in September 1981, all places and departments in the region have taken various specific measures to seriously curb the [words indistinct] trend of giving banquets and gifts. The report points out that the unhealthy trend of giving banquets and gifts has not been completely checked. In particular, since the second half of 1982, because some places and units have slightly relaxed the grasping of the work of curbing this unhealthy trend, the situation in giving banquets and gifts in these places and units has tended to gain ground. The report demands that all places completely inspect the situation in resolutely curbing the unhealthy trend of giving banquets and gifts, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism among party members and cadres, commend the good, criticize the bad and further formulate measures to curb the unhealthy trend of giving banquets and gifts. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Jan 83 HK]

YUNNAN COUNTY FAMILY PLANNING--On 27 January, Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Gao Zhiguo went to Chenggong County in Kunming City to inspect family planning work. Over the past few years, the county has achieved very gratifying results in family planning. The country's population natural growth rate dropped from some 30 per 1,000 in 1975 to 7.8 per 1,000 in 1979 and to 3.9 per 1,000 in 1982. Gao Zhiguo was very satisfied with family planning work in the county. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83 HK]

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--Yesterday, the 5th Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 19th meeting. At the meeting, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman Chang Lifu read the proposal put forward by the provincial CPC committee to the provincial people's congress standing committee on appointing Li Qingwei, the acting governor of Shaanxi Province. At the meeting, the participants listened to the report on the province's forestry work which was made by provincial Forestry Bureau Director (Li Wei) and to the report on the province's public health work which was made by provincial Public Health Bureau Director (Li Jingwen). [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Feb 83 HK]

SHAANXI MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE--At yesterday's Shaanxi provincial conference on militia work, provincial Military District Commander Sun Hongdao said that the implementation of the production responsibility system is beneficial to doing militia work well. Having reviewed the provincial militia work over the past 2 years, Sun Hongdao said that with the establishment and perfection of the production responsibility system, labor productivity has increased and peasants have had more sparetime. This has not only laid a material foundation for unfolding militia work but also provided favorable conditions for improving militiamen's remuneration. Cadres have had time and energy to do militia work. So long as we make full use of these favorable conditions, our province's militia work will further improve. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Feb 83 HK]

SHAANXI INTELLECTUALS JOIN PARTY--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in Shaanxi Province have recruited some 17,800 intellectuals into the party. Over the past few years, party organizations at all levels in the province have paid attention to correcting various kinds of prejudice against intellectuals and laid stress on recruiting middle-aged intellectuals into the party. They have also conducted education for intellectuals who want to join the party. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Feb 83 HK]

CPPCC WEEKLY PUBLICATION--Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [0086 3046 2398 0588 1032 PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE JOURNAL] sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee will be officially published on 6 April this year. This paper addresses mainly the people and personnel connected with the CPPCC and democratic parties in the United Front work as well as the cadres and masses who are concerned with United Front work. It will publicize, with emphasis, the importance and necessity of the United Front in the new period; publicize and explain the party's theory, principles and policies concerning the United Front work; report on the progress made by the CPPCC, various democratic parties, organizations and in other areas in United Front work in creating contributions made by the CPPCC members and personages of other circles, especially the intellectuals in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and their advanced deeds. It will also include a comprehensive supplement. RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO will be published on Wednesdays in folio size to be distributed by the Beijing newspapers and publications distribution bureau. This paper may also be subscribed to at post offices across the country. [Text] [OW050213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 2 Feb 83]

YUNNAN PREFECTURE INTELLECTUALS--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Wenshan Zhuang-miao Autonomous Prefecture has seriously implemented the policy on intellectuals. The autonomous prefecture has reversed verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice which involved 462 intellectuals. The autonomous prefecture has promoted some 1,000 intellectuals to leadership posts at all levels, assessed and fixed technical titles for 3,311 intellectuals and solved the problem of husband and wife living apart for 582 scientific and technological workers. The autonomous prefecture has also guaranteed that scientific and technological workers can spend 5/6 of their time on their professional work. [HK031528 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83]

HUNAN SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY--Yesterday evening [3 February] the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government held a tea party in the hall of the organ of the provincial CPC committee to greet the 1983 spring festival. Attending the tea party were Red Army veterans, veteran cadres and fighting heroes of all organs at the provincial level and all PLA units stationed in Changsha and the principal leading comrades at and above the divisional level of the PLA units stationed in Changsha, totaling some 800 people. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided over the tea party and spoke. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and all people throughout the province, he extended seasonal greetings and cordial regards to all Red Army veterans, veteran cadres and elderly heroes. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said that in the difficult years of war, Red Army veterans, veteran cadres and elderly heroes performed great meritorious service for the proletarian revolutionary cause. Since liberation, they vigorously have taken part in socialist construction and made new contributions toward making our motherland wealthy and prosperous. He wished revolutionaries of the older generation good health and long life. After the tea party, everyone watched a film. [Text] [HK050210 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Feb 83]

LIAONING ECONOMIC CRIMES--By the end of 1982, Liaoning had exposed 11,454 economic crimes involving 32.42 million yuan. Seventy percent or 8,023 cases of them have been handled and concluded. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83]

GUANGXI PLA TEA PARTY--The Guangxi Military District held a tea party on 5 February to comfort old cadres retiring to the second and third lines. Responsible comrades of Guangxi, Nanning City and Nanning Prefecture, Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Xiao Han, Qang Enhou, (Lan Qisheng), (Lei Jinquan), and (Su Yi), and leading comrades of Guangxi Military District and its departments, Zhang Xudeng, Liu Chonggui and Guo Zhifu attended the function. Political Commissar Liu Chonggui presided. Zhang Xudeng, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA units and commander of Guangxi Military District, made a speech. He extended greetings to the comrades retiring to the second and third lines and praised their contributions. He concluded: "In the new year, let us work together under the guidance of the 12th Party Congress spirit to strengthen preparedness against war, promote the units' education and training, and create a new situation in building the units and

militia in the military district. I hope the old comrades will continue to carry forward their good traditions and work style of the past, continue to be concerned for the building of the units and militia, do a good job in conveying their experiences to the middle-aged and young cadres and helping and leading them forward, and make new contributions to strengthening the building of the units and militia in the military district." [Summary] [HK070811 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Feb 83]

SHAANXI SCIENCE GROUPS' TEA PARTY--The science and education department under the provincial CPC committee, the provincial scientific and technological committee and the provincial scientific and technological association held a tea party yesterday afternoon to greet the spring festival. More than 200 specialists, professors and scientific and technological workers in Xian City happily gathered together to celebrate the 1983 spring festival. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Qingwei, Bai Wenhua, Hou Zonglian, Liu Lizhen, Liu Jukui and Fu Daoshen, attended the meeting and extended regards and greetings. Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and acting governor, and Bai Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. They expressed the hope that the broad masses of scientific and technological workers in the province would in the new year come to bestir themselves, work vigorously, plunge themselves into the administrative restructuring of various fields and be promoters in carrying out reforms. [Text] [HK080950 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 8 Feb 83]

SICHUAN RIBAO' FORUM--Yesterday afternoon, SICHUAN RIBAO held a forum of minority language broadcasters. Radio workers of Zang Yi, Hui and Sibo nationalities and comrades of Han nationality who engage in minority broadcasts and publicity work attended the forum. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei, Central Advisory Commission member Tian Bao and Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee Vice Chairman (Sun Ziqiang) also attended and spoke extending their seasonal greetings and regards to the participants. In his speech, Tian Bao encouraged them to shun arrogance and impetuosity and make new contributions in creating the new situation in propaganda work. In his speech, Feng Yuanwei emphasized that in the coming year, the comrades who engage in minority language broadcasts, must take the lead in reforming propaganda work so as to promote reform of other work. [HK180116 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 83]

SICHUAN SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY--The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and government held a spring festival party in Chengdu on 11 February. The function was attended by Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, Lu Dadong, Du Xinyuan, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Jiang Minkuan, Ren Baige, Xu Mengxia, Li Xiangshan and Hu Maozhou, plus people from all walks of life. Comrade He Haoju presided. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Acting Governor Yang Xizong and Chengdu PLA units Commander Wang Chenghan made speeches. [Summary] [HK120124 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 83]

RAO SHOUKUN VISITS CONVALESCING CADRES--On the eve of the spring festival, leading comrades of the PLA units enthusiastically visited veteran cadres on convalescence leave and extended festive greetings to them. In the early morning of 9 February, Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Pan Qiqi and (Zhang Zhi) together visited veteran cadres on convalescence leave at home. During their visits, they asked in detail about the veteran cadres' health and their study of current affairs, solicited their opinions on the work of the PLA units and talked freely about the excellent situation emerging on all fronts and their plans for creating a new situation in the work of the PLA units. On 8 February, some leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units also visited veteran cadres at the cadre's sanatorium, and encouraged them to show concern for major state affairs, to do a good job in educating the later generations and to dedicate themselves heart and soul to the party and the people. Comrades of the Jinan PLA headquarters and its political and logistics departments and of the cadre's sanatorium have actively held activities to serve veteran cadres prior to the spring festival. They have prepared rice flour, fish and meat and other spring festival foods for them. The Jinan PLA organ also sent persons to visit family members of late leaders and hospitalized veteran cadres. [Text] [SKL20703 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 83]

'SHENHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN' PUBLICATION--The first issue in 1983 of our province's comprehensive academic theoretical quarterly journal on social sciences, SHENHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN [SOCIAL SCIENCE FRONT], went on sale on 12 February in Changchun. SHEHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN was initiated in the summer of 1978 and has traversed a fighting course of 5 years. In order to encourage the social science front to better serve the construction of the two civilizations, offer suggestions for the four modernizations and open up a new situation in the study of social sciences, leaders of the Jilin provincial party committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, and comrades (Hu Qiang), (Wang Sueye) and Song Zhenting, wrote a few words of encouragement for the journal. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu wrote: Master Marxism-Leninism and serve the construction of the two civilizations. [Excerpt] [SK130655 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 FEB 83]

NEI MONGGOL VETERAN CADRES VISITED--On the afternoon of 12 February, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional Party Committee, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and acting regional chairman, and Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, visited comrades Kui Bi, Sun Langeng, Huang Hou, Wang Yilun, Shen Xinfu and Gao Zengpei, and family members of late comrades Liu Jingping and Jie-er-ge-le to extend spring festival greetings to them on behalf of the regional party, government and army leading organs. [Excerpt] [SK140402 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 83]

QINGHAI SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY--The provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district and CPPCC held a spring festival gathering in Xining on 13 February. Provincial CPC committee Ma Wanli delivered a message of greetings. Provincial and municipal leaders present at the function included Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, Zhang Guosheng, Zhaxi Wangxu, Song Lin, Wu Shengrong, Wang Wenying, (Duanjie Cailang), (Liu Feng), Shen Ling, Yang Zhilin, (Chen Jianhua) and (Han Yingxian). [Summary] [HK140357 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 83]

LANZHOU SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES--The provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district and CPPCC held a grand spring festival gathering in Lanzhou on 13 February. (Li Ziqi), deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, delivered a message of greetings. Other speakers were Lanzhou PLA units Commander Zheng Weishan, provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wang Shitai, and Gansu Military District Commander Li Bin. On spring festival eve, Lanzhou PLA units Commander Zheng Weishan, Deputy Commander Dong Zhanlin, Deputy Political Commissar Wei Youzhu, Chief of Staff (Tian Xihou), political department deputy directors (Wang Yuwen) and (Fang Wenruo), and Logistics Department Director (Shi Renbin), Gansu Military District Commander Li Bin, and Political Commissar Lan Tianmin, provincial CPC committee deputy secretaries (Chen Xu), Guo Hongchao and (Li Ziqi), Vice Governor Li Qiyang, and provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Gao Jinchun attended a soiree with retired old cadres of the PLA and localities. [Summary] [HK140511 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Feb 83]

SHANXI SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING--The provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, and government general offices and the provincial military district political department held a grand spring festival party in Taiyuan on 13 February. Leading comrades of the party, government and army including Luo Guibo, Li Ligong, Ruan Bosheng, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Zhao Yuqing, Jia Jun, Zhu Weihua and Li Bude attended the function. Provincial CPC committee Second Secretary and Governor Luo Guibo made a greetings speech. He called on the province to work hard in advancing reforms in all fields. Provincial Military District Political Commissar Li Bude also spoke. [Summary] [HK140610 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 83]

QINGHAI PLANNED PARENTHOOD--According to incomplete statistics, since the launching of the planned parenthood work, about 33,800 people have adopted contraceptive measures in the province. Among them, 12,400 persons have undergone ligation of oviduct and vasoligation. No serious accidents have occurred in the province while conducting ligation of oviduct and vasoligation. The provincial bureau of public health and the provincial committee of planned parenthood work recently issued a notice, calling on all areas to observe rules while conducting ligation operations and to guarantee the safety and health of the people who undergo the operation, thus carrying out planned parenthood work in a smooth way. [HK181300 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 83]

SHAANXI GIRLS SOCCER TEAM--The provincial CPC committee and government gave a tea party in Xian on 17 February to welcome the winning Shaanxi girls soccer team which returned from a Guangzhou tournament last night. Present at the function were provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui, secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs Zhang Ze, Secretary and Acting Governor Li Qingwei, Secretary Zhou Yaguang, and Deputy Secretary (Bai Wuhua). They shook hands with the players and congratulated them on their success. Ma Wenrui and Li Qingwei made speeches. [Summary] [HK180054 Xina Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Feb 83]

SICHUAN PROMOTES CADRE TRAINING--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, in a proposal concerning the education and training task for cadres in 1983, the organizational and propaganda departments of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee stress the rotational training of cadres after the structural reform and the systematic political and professional training of young and middle-aged cadres while calling for the establishment of a system of regular training for cadres. According to this proposal, there will be more designed training courses for cadres this year. The departments in charge of education and all institutes of higher learning must include the task of cadres training in their own work plan. All cadres above the age of 45 who fail to reach the level of junior secondary education are required to join crash courses to improve their cultural level, and stress should be put on training for minority nationality cadres in the three autonomous prefectures of the province. [HK211008 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 83]

GUANGDONG INTELLECTUAL POLICY DISCUSSION--The provincial talented people research association held an academic discussion on the problem of arousing the enthusiasm of talented people by applying policy. The discussion held that the rewarding and management system of technical personnel must be reformed. All the participants held that although most intellectuals have the ideological consciousness of working hard and not caring about reward, the principle of distribution according to work must be carried out as a policy. Those technical personnel who have made greater contributions must be better rewarded. With the premise of fulfilling their own tasks, technical personnel may engage in other part-time technical jobs and most of their income from the part-time job should be kept by themselves. The old system in personnel allocation must also be changed and the new methods of exchanging and employing talented people, and democratic election of leading personnel must be adopted. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 FEB 82 HK]

KUNMING CIVILITY DRIVE MOBILIZATION--Kunming City held a mobilization rally for the second civility and courtesy month on the afternoon of 21 February. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Yunnan and Kunming including Liu Minghui, Hou Qunying, Huang Ping, Li Guiying, Wang Qiming, He Bo and Zhu Kui attended the rally. Vice Mayor (Wu Zhenshan), presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Minghui, Kunming City CPC Committee Secretary and Mayor Zhu Kui, and Kunming PLA units Political Department Director (Xiao Jian) made speeches. Under the leadership of the Kunming City CPC Committee, 16 departments have set up 5 groups to make specific arrangements for the civility and courtesy month activities in March. The rally called on all districts, counties and systems to set up similar groups. [Summary] [HK230343 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 83]

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